

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

BOY SCOUTS ACTIVE

300,000 Responded to The Request of President Wilson

DESPATCH-BEARING SERVICE

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Mr. Colin H. Livingstone, President, National Council, Boy Scouts of America:

"MY DEAR MR. LIVINGSTONE: I desire to entrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the Government despatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war, prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged.

"Yours sincerely,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The Boy Scouts of America, numbering nearly 300,000, have responded to the request of the President with hearty unanimity and will undertake, as their first despatch-bearing service, a distribution of copies of the President's Flag Day address, published by the Committee on Public Information in pamphlet form on September 15, 1917, and regarded as the most comprehensive statement that has been issued by the Government in regard to the fundamental issues of the war.

It is the desire of the Administration that this pamphlet have careful study by the people of the country and the Boy Scouts, acting as despatch bearers directly under command of the President, will place the document in the hands of five million citizens of every city, town and hamlet of the country, with specific instructions that its contents be carefully considered and that the reader then make it his personal responsibility to see that at least one other citizen of the community also reads the copy. By these means a minimum of ten millions of thoughtful citizens will have had this important message impressed upon their minds or will have been refreshed in memory as to the principles of the war as expressed by the President on September 15.

The pamphlets will be sent through the mails to the individual Scouts and in each package there will be a manual for the guidance of these young Government messengers. Acting under the direct instructions of the Scoutmasters the despatch bearers will deliver the pamphlet as may be issued from time to time by the Committee on Public Information to citizens, carefully avoiding duplication. They will accept signed receipts from the persons visited and also their personal assurance that they will comply with the requests made, particularly to aid distribution by passing the documents to others.

Each Boy Scout is provided with an identification card, bearing his name, troop number, city and State, and declaring his appointment as an aide to the Committee on Public Information to serve as a despatch bearer for the Government during the period covered by his registration, under the direction of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. President Wilson's letter requesting the service is reproduced in facsimile on the reverse side of the identification card.

Each Scout despatch bearer will have access to franked post cards, returnable to the Committee on Public Information, by means of which any citizen may order mailed to him any of the various war pamphlets which the Committee on Public Information has published during the war.

WHY EDITORS GET RICH

A Missouri editor tells us a story of why so many editors get rich, and for the benefit of our own county editors we will put them wise. If they don't get rich we hope they will not blame us. When a man comes into the world the doctor gets \$15 to \$25; the nurse from \$30 to \$40 and the editor publishes a long story about the new arrival and he gets \$6. When the young man grows up into manhood and goes to college and graduates another long story is published about him and the editor gets \$30, and when he gets it in his mind to take unto himself a wife the county gets \$50, the preacher \$10.00. The editor publishes another long story and gets \$300. He goes on his wedding tour for ten days or two weeks and the R. R. Co. gets \$22.00, the hotel \$25, and the editor gives him another big send off and he gets \$3000. When his time has expired on earth and he passes away for good, the doctor gets from \$60 to \$100, the nurse from \$25 to \$30, and the undertaker from \$100 to \$250 and the editor publishes a half column and tells of all the good things he ever did and he gets \$3000. Now is the editors don't get rich, don't blame me for not putting them wise.—Ex.

A Few Don'ts

Don't advise the preacher how to preach—help him and he will preach better. Don't tell the lawyer how to plead. Pay him as he will plead better. Don't tell the physician how he should do—pay fees and you will get better treatment. Don't tell the reporter, editor or solicitor how he could make a better paper—patronize and pay for the paper and make it better each week.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, January 27th. Septuagesima Sunday.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer and Sermon. 11.45, Sunday School session. 7.30, Evening Prayer and Sermon. Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima. These Sundays, meaning respectively Seventieth, Sixtieth, and Fiftieth, coming before Lent, (which begins this year rather early, Ash Wednesday being, February 13th) signify that the first of them is, in round numbers, though not exactly, seventy days before Easter, or the end of Lent, and the next one sixty, and the last one fifty, as the beginning of Lent is forty days before Easter. They begin, by their solemnities, to prepare our hearts and minds for the sorrow and humiliation of the great fast of forty days.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet at St. Anne's Rectory, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Institute for Religious Education will meet at St. John's Church, 21st, and Market Streets, Wilmington, on January 28th, 29th, 30th. The leaders in the several subjects will be as follows:

Normal Mission Study, Dr. H. K. W. Kumm, of Summit, N. J. Teacher Training, Miss Helen I. Jennings, of Pottsville, Pa. New Junior Plan, Miss Dorothy Giles, of Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y. Missions in the Sunday School, Rev. H. W. Stowell, Provincial Secretary for Missions.

All services will be held in St. John's Church and all meetings in the Parish House. The ladies of St. John's Parish will serve lunch each day, and supper on Monday to all delegates from each Parish in attendance.

THE WAR COMMISSION OF THE CHURCH

The offering for the work of the Church among the enlisted men in the Army and Navy, as undertaken by the War Commission of the Church will be received Sunday. The amount the Diocese of Delaware is asked to raise is \$7500.00, of which amount St. Anne's Parish is apportioned \$150.00. Bring in your offering on Sunday, so we may be able to send the amount collected to the Treasurer of the fund, Mr. R. B. Rayner, 908-Franklin St., Wilmington, Del. on Monday. Thus far we have received a goodly portion of the amount apportioned us—and the generous way in which the people responded is but an illustration of the truth we are constantly pointing out, namely, that giving brings more giving,—for when people experience the joy and blessing of being generous they are eager to be more generous still. The war has certainly made most people revise their standards of giving, and it should certainly teach us all how easy and natural it may become to make large provision for the works of mercy and charity, and for the furtherance of the Christian religion, in times of peace.

The Bishop of the Diocese has promised us a visitation about the latter part of February, if and there are any thinking of Confirmation, we shall be glad to consult with them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Attention is called to the fact that in order to conform to the will of the General Convention we shall have to have reports from all the societies in the parish, at once. The aim is to get our financial year in harmony with the secular year. The reports will be for the eight months since the Easter Meeting. Our year will begin Jan. 1st. hereafter instead of May 1st. This is for reports only, the election of the Vestry will be held Easter Monday as before.

Lucky the person who is beyond the need of being taught. Do you think there are any such persons in the world? We are tempted to think so at times. But there are some everywhere who want to know more than they now know. For the Sunday School teachers and others there is an opportunity given us to brush up at the meeting of the Sunday School Institute to be held in Wilmington next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is hoped that we shall have a representation from this Parish present.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, January 27th, 1918. Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M. Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7.30 by the Pastor. Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Grange Notes

Past Master Eugene H. Shallcross installed the Officers of Peach Blossom Grange Friday night with the exception of Lecture—Chaplain—Gate keeper and Ceres the officers elected for these positions not being present, and their institution will follow at a later meeting.

The evening was taken up with the discussion of the order of Dr. Harry A. Garfield Government Fuel Administrator. The congestion of Railroad freight traffic and the necessity of this country realizing that we are at war with Germany and must expect to make sacrifices. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre was a Wilmington visitor on Monday.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson was the guest of friends in Dover Wednesday.

Mr. Bruce V. Whitlock, of Wilmington, was at his home here over Sunday. Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, visited relatives in town Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Charles Price, of Tacony, Pa., spent the week-end with Miss Lillian Ginn.

Ms. Philip Vinyard, of Wilmington, visited his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard Sunday.

Mrs. Vincent Moore, of near Delaware City, is visiting Mr. John W. Dickinson and family.

Miss Orah Spry spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Lawrence G. Reynolds in Wilmington.

Miss Blanche Wright has returned to Atlantic City after a visit with Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt, entertained over Sunday Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hearn, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Richards, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Monday with their parents here.

Miss Helen Jones, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Jones.

Mrs. Bertha Golder, of Kennett Square, spent Sunday and Monday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pyle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodall Cochran entertained on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. James S. Moore, Miss Lillian Ginn, and Mr. Charles Price.

Mr. Howard Dickson has accepted a position at the Queen Theatre, Wilmington, and enters upon his new duties Monday last.

Miss Mildred Freeman, Miss Cora Williams, and Mr. Milton Lang, of Wilmington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ginn, Sr., entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodall Cochran, Jr., and Mrs. George A. Ginn, Jr., and son, and Miss Mildred Ginn, of Greensboro.

Donohue—Rogers Wedding

Mr. Richard E. Donohue Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donohue Sr., and Miss Myrtle Rogers, of Raleigh, N. C., were quietly married by Rev. T. W. O'Kelly pastor of the First Baptist Church of that place, on Wednesday, Jan. 16th.

Approaching Wedding

Miss Laura Connelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connelley, of this town, will become the bride of Captain John L. Pitts, of the 319th Infantry, U. S. A. now stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. P. L. Donaghay, rector of the Church.

Craddock—Davis Wedding

Miss Mary C. Davis the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Davis, of near Sassafras, Md., was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph C. Craddock, of Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. P. Pratt, pastor of the Galena, Md., at the bride's home.

The bride was gown in a seal brown traveling suit, and carried sweet peas and maiden hair fern, and was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Irving W. Spry, who wore burgundy crepe meteor. The groom was attended by Mr. Irving W. Spry. Little Josephine Davis, niece of the bride, was flower girl. McCauley's orchestra, of Galena, furnished the music. Caterer Stevenson, of Smyrna, served the supper, after which amid showers of rice and congratulations they left by auto for Elkton, Md., to take the train for a short southern trip, after which they will reside in Philadelphia, where Mr. Craddock is employed on the Bulletin.

Former President at Delaware

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, President of Delaware College, announced this week that former President William H. Taft had accepted an invitation to make the annual address to the graduates of Delaware College. Commencement day this year will start on Saturday, June 8th.

The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. John McDowell, D. D., pastor of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. The college authorities expect to secure Senator Josiah Wolcott to make the annual Y. M. C. A. address.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

ODESSA RED CROSS

The following are new members: Mr. Harry Lightcap, Mr. E. G. Armstrong, Mrs. Paul C. Severson, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mr. Edward L. Davidson, Mr. Alfred Hutchins, Mr. Lawrence Severson, Mr. Albert Lee, Rev. H. C. Shipley, Mrs. H. C. Shipley, Miss Elsie Shipley, Mrs. D. Limpit, Mr. Burney Huggins, Mrs. Lizzie Purnell, Mrs. Amanda Jones, Mrs. Herman Kumpel, Mr. Charles Kronemier, Jr., Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. Francis Dugan, Mr. J. H. Johnson, Mr. Frank Turner, Miss Mr. Joseph Kumpel, Mr. Carmine Appaso.

Wanted at once willing workers to give at least one hour a week at the Headquarters on High street to make surgical dressings. Delaware is to make many thousands in the month of January. Odessa must keep up to what is expected of her. Fine work was accomplished last week, come make the last of the month double the first. Rooms are opened every day expect Saturday.

We are so glad the new members are still coming always room for more, come and join us.

We have knit 17 sweaters for the Battle Ship Delaware have plenty of wool, if you can knit call on A. P. Spruance she will be glad to see you.

Come! Come! Come!!! Everybody that can sew is needed.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we wish to extend thanks to all of our friends and neighbors who gave us their assistance during the destruction of our home by fire, Tuesday morning, January 15th.

E. R. MARKER AND FAMILY

TROOPS RE-ORGANIZE

CAMP DIX, N. J., JAN. 21.

Organization of the Pioneer Regiment of Infantry, with Delaware troops and officers transferred to Camp Dix from Camp McClellan, as announced yesterday by Colonel J. Warner Reed, formerly of the 115th Infantry, calls into command officers from many Annapolis units.

The regimental staff, as far as completed, includes in addition to Colonel Reed, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Austin Ellison, formerly of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery; Captain J. D. Bush, of the 115th Infantry; as adjutant; Lieutenant J. H. Davis, of the 110th Machine Gun Battalion, as chaplain; Major W. E. Lank, of the 115th Infantry, to first battalion; Major E. C. Parks, of the 114 Infantry, second battalion; Major L. B. Jacobs, 104th Ammunition Train, third battalion.

Skeleton organizations of 12 companies have been formed from the men of the old First Delaware Militia, and will be filled with men from the next draft soon due at this camp. Commanding the various companies are: Headquarters Company, Captain David M. Salter, formerly of the 110th Machine Gun Battalion; Supply Company, Captain Lewis J. Ellison, formerly of the 115 Infantry; A Company, Captain John P. LeFevre, 114th Infantry; B Company, Captain James W. Cannon, 115th Infantry; C Company, Captain Charles R. Jefferies, Jr., 115th Infantry; D Company, Captain Harry K. Van Seiver, 114th Infantry; E Company, Captain Jesse A. McKay, 114 Infantry; F Company, Captain Alfred S. Hirtzel, 115 Infantry; G Company, Captain William Berl, Jr., 11th Infantry; H Company, Captain Robert B. Kelton, 115th Infantry; I Company, Captain Herbert M. Jones, 11th Infantry; K Company, Captain James D. McKeon, Truck Company 838; L Company, Captain Harry B. Smith, 115th Infantry; M Company, John W. Ramsey, 115th Infantry.

For Rent

Grocery Store, Bakery and Dwelling combined. Now doing a good business, present occupant has made enough money to buy a farm and wants to retire. Apply to F. DUGGAN, Odessa, Del.

State Drainage Commission

Under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of 1918, providing for the appointment of the Drainage Commission for the State, composed of six members, Governor Townsend announced the following appointments: New Castle county—Edward Hart, Townsend; Merritt N. Willis, Middletown.

Kent county—Walter D. Hawkins, Hartley; Albert B. Peet, Milford. Sussex county—Archibald Lynch, Selbyville; Robert Short, Georgetown. Five hundred dollars are appropriated for the work of the commission.

My Tuesdays are meatless
My Wednesdays are wheatless
I'm getting more eatless each day
My home it is heatless

My bed it is sheetless
They all have been sent to the Y.
M. C. A.,
The barrooms are treatless
My coffee is sweetless
Each day I grow poorer and wiser
My stockings are footless
My trousers are seatless
My God, how I hate the Kaiser.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Days are a little longer.

Eggs are real luxuries now.

Mrs. A. K. Hopkins entertained the W. T. C. Sewing Circle at her home on Lake street Wednesday evening.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office week end Jan. 17 1918: Mrs. C. H. Hucheson.

The Parent-Teacher Association held its regular monthly meeting at the School, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The heaviest snow fall of the winter came early Tuesday morning and covered the earth to a depth of six or eight inches.

Truly, this is the "winter of our discontent." But cheer up, Spring will soon be here, and the reign of the icy king will be broken.

Business men of Townsend, having subscribed sufficient capital stock, a bank is to be established there after several years' effort.

Thrift stamps were issued to give even the smallest young American a chance to do his or her bit in this world war for the preservation of democracy.

Even if you are poor, cheer up! It is a great consolation to realize that when you die your grief-stricken relatives won't be fighting over your will before your body is cold.

According to the Department of Agriculture, over 5,000,000 eggs spoil in cold storage each year because they have been washed or in some way become wet before sent to market.

The following Directors were elected for the Chesapeake City National Bank at their election last week. James S. Hopper, William S. Evans, Esq., James Polk Steele, Bennett Steele, William B. Davis, George N. Bennett and William B. Wilson. The directors elected Richard S. Wallis cashier and Julius W. Clayton teller.

SIX BILLION POUNDS OF MEAT

If poultry production is doubled next year, as is readily possible with this city and country co-operation, we will have 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food, in the form of poultry and eggs. This will release almost that many of other meats, pork and beef, for our armies in Europe, and for the armies and civilian populations of the Allies.

If we do not produce this amount of poultry we may find ourselves short of meat food to just that extent.

It is a patriotic duty of the utmost importance that every farmer and every person in town to do his part in producing this increase of poultry, which will help to win the war. It is also a profitable proposition for the average individual. Both town and farm families will produce, at its lowest cost, meat food for their own use, and by putting up eggs for winter use will further reduce living expenses.

The poultry will be handled as a by-product of the farm and back-yard, each flock being large enough in numbers to utilize the scraps and waste from the kitchen and the "pick-ups" around the place, supplemented by some feed. But no flock should be out of proportion to the ground space and kitchen wastage—not so large that feed will become, relatively, too costly an item. The idea is not only to increase our poultry production, but to do it economically, to do it at very little cost, by turning the waste of kitchens and backyards all over the United States into chickens and eggs. Fowls are the only medium through which a good deal of this waste can be transformed into a valuable food product.

Tag Day

Approximately 20,000 school children throughout the Nation will carry out the "Tag-Your-Shovel-Day" program, which has been arranged for January 30. In Washington the superintendent of schools will select two children from the schools who will have the honor of "tagging" the White House shovel. The selections will likely be made on a scholarship basis. The President and his family, together with the White House guests, are expected to participate in the exercises. The plan that is to be carried out in the Nation includes the "tagging" of the shovels in the households of the various governors of the States, mayors of cities and so on. These ceremonies will be accompanied by appropriate exercises, arranged by the local authorities.

Annual Alumni Banquet

Plans are completed for the annual banquet of the Delaware College Alumni Association to be held at the City Club, Wilmington, this (Saturday) evening. Chairman George L. Townsend of the banquet committee, announces that the banquet will start at 7 o'clock, sharp and will be entirely informal. In addition to former Judge George Gray and Secretary of State Everett C. Johnson, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of the college, will also make an address.

FOREST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, January 27th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon. 11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Christian Endeavor Goals and How to Reach them." Rom. 12:1-13. Christian Endeavor Day.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. 7.30 P. M. Evening service, with sermon by the Rev. R. H. Evans, of our West African Mission. Mr. Evans comes by direction of our Board of Foreign Missions in the Educational Campaign which is now being held in the New Castle Presbytery. Let a large congregation greet this Missionary of the Cross.

On next Sunday, your contributions to the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church will be received. This Commission sends Presbyterian chaplains to our Presbyterian boys in the camps. One hundred thousand Presbyterian boys are now in the service, and the Commission asks for \$500,000, \$5 for each boy. Our Forest Church is entitled to four stars on our service flag, and we are requested to give at least \$5 for each star; and we certainly will give that amount.

Our "Can and Will" Class, so very abundant in good works, sent a well filled box to John J. Hoffecker, somewhere in France, and the following letter acknowledging the receipt of the box, will be read with great interest:

On Active Service with the American Expeditionary Force.

December 29th, 1917.

Miss Nellie Rothwell, "Can and Will" Class.

Dear Friends:—I just received the box which has been on its way for a long time, I guess. I cannot begin to express what a welcome surprise it was. As it is quite cold here, the woolen things are very useful, and I have one of the sweaters on already. The aviator cap is just right; the wristlets will almost do for gloves, too; and the scarf is very good. The stationery comes in very well at this time especially; and the sweets are more than welcome to me at any time.

It must have taken almost ceaseless hours of work to make such large pieces and I thank you every one greatly.

We are quite comfortably fixed and with all this warm attire, it might be a whole lot worse, to say the least.

The box was in very good condition. The Y. M. C. A. is a great thing over here.

Thanking you again, and hoping to be able to thank you in person, I beg to remain Your friend,

(Signed) J. J. HOFFECKER, 9th Inf., Co. B. A. E. F.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY

Following is the list of new books recently placed on the shelves of the Middletown Public Library:

"The Second Violin," Richmond, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," Wells.

"A Daughter of the Morning," Gale. "Long Live the King," Rhinehart. "The Soul of a Bishop," Wells.

"No. 13 Washington Square," Scott. "A Student in Arms," Hanky. "A Soldier of the Legion," Williams.

"Angela's Business," Harrison. "Lady Connie," Ward. "In the Shadow of Islam," Vaka.

"Captain Abe, Storekeeper," Cooper. "The Red Planet," Locke. "His Family," Poole.

"Christine," Cholmondeley. "Mary Gusta," Lincoln. "A Definite Object," Farnol.

"Foes of Our Household," Roosevelt. "Once Upon a Time in Delaware," Pyle.

"The High Heart," King. "A Dwelling Place of Light," Churchill.

"The Witch," Johnston. "Satan Sanderson," Rives. "Over the Top," Empey.

Boys' books: "Two American Boys," and ten Boy Scout books.

New Army "Cam" Ordered

The government has let contracts to the Smith & Wesson Company and the Colts Firearms Company for thousands of new revolvers which will be part of the equipment of the troops sent abroad.

The new weapon will be somewhat different from the regulation army revolver. It will be chambered to use the same standard ammunition required for the army automatic model of 1911. The essential differences are a change in the chambering and increased "head space." Since the ammunition is of the rimless type, a clip is necessary to hold it in the chamber, and the clip which has been adopted holds only three cartridges. It is of arc shape, having radial slots in which the cartridges are assembled, the clip engaging in a groove which encircles the head of each cartridge.

Appeals, additions and corrections must be made to the Board of Assessment.

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious for the Past School Month

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following pupils of the Middletown school are on the honor roll for the past twenty school days:

HIGH SCHOOL

Eleventh Grade—Millie Rosenberg, Frances Cochran, Leone Ladley, William Meyers, Letitia Pool, Florence Kohl, Alma Whitlock, Marian Pinder, Grace Brady.

Tenth Grade—Claude Fouracre, Elva Freeman, June McWhorter.

Ninth Grade—Clara Brady, Elizabeth Shallcross, June Johnson, Edith Cochran, Fanny Rosenberg, Rogers Fouracre, John Carey.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Eighth Grade—Anna Bingham, Virginia Pearce, Helen Dugan, Corinne Van Sant, Clayton Draper, James Murray, Harry Roberts.

Seventh Grade—Caroline Fouracre, Anna English, Harriet Black, Grace Rosenberg, Walter Beasten, Percy Donaghy.

Sixth Grade—Edwin Donaghy, John Spicer, Preston Whitlock, Wallace Hufnagel, Norma, Pyle, Stacy Jones, Elizabeth Brady, Harris McDowell, Gladys Manlove, Esther Shallcross, Helen Kates, Margaret Brady, Elizabeth Clayton, Dorothy Caulk.

Fifth Grade—Linden Stafford, Katherine Conley, Anna Alfroe, Harry Pearce, Ida Dugan, Helen Crouch, Virginia Johnson, William Penniwell, William Cannon, Leland Siner.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Fourth Grade—Elizabeth Hufnagel, Helen Fouracre, Horace Moore, Mary Alfroe, Charlotte Donaghy, Irma Montgomery, John Voshell, Elizabeth Johnson, Frances Harris, Henry Howell, Walter Taylor, Catherine Hopkins, Evelyn Brown, Herman Conner, Oakley Banning.

Third Grade—Sophia Vlahos, Virginia Brady, Catherine Carpenter, Alice Jolls, Glenn Williams, Lewis Stewart, Julian King, Benny Rosenberg, Winfield Betts, John Donohue, Joseph Beasten.

Second Grade—(a division)—Mabel Fouracre, Margaret Fitzgerald, Helen Cleaver, Blanche Messick, Emma Beale, Cassie Deane, George McGowan, Geoffrey Newsome, Oscar Brynes, Arthur Williams. B Division—Freda Fromkin, Dorothy Steele, Helen Bryan, Henry Chamberlain.

First Grade—(a division)—Charles Pope, William Alfroe, Jack Green, John Swain, Roland Heidmyer. B Division—Margaret Baker, Margaret Denny, Kathryn Johnson, Elsie Reed, Evelyn Elliott, Frank Ottwell, Edward Van Dyke, Jay Davis, Ralph Berkman, Leroy Hall, George Lindale.

OBITUARY

MRS. A. CECILIA LAWS

GARFIELD'S FORMAL ORDER RESTRICTING USE OF FUEL

The Fuel Dictator, Supported By The President, Takes Final Action And Issues A Statement Declaring That Herein Action Was Imperative.

Washington.—Following is the text of Fuel Administrator Garfield's restrictive order:

"United States Fuel Administration,

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

"Regulations making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security.

"The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved August 10, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulations:

Section 1.

"Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purpose (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary consumption, and municipal, county or state governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

STATE ADMINISTRATORS TO DIVERT THE FUEL.

Section 2.

"On the following days—namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918—the State Fuel Administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section 1 hereof.

Section 3.

"On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday beginning January 23, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL ORDER SPECIFIED.

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents;

(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption.

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the Fuel Administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States Food Administrator;

(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodical in issue;

OFFICES, STORES AND THEATRES AFFECTED.

Section 4.

"On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for—

AMERICAN VESSEL TORPEDOED.

The Monitor, Sail Craft, Sunk; Crew Rescued.

London.—The American sailing vessel Monitor has been seen sunk by a submarine near Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, a dispatch from Las Palmas to the Wireless Press reports. The crew was saved. Advice from Las Palmas expressed fears for the safety of the Monitor, which had on board a cargo of wood from the Virgin Coast.

BRITISH LOSE DESTROYERS.

Two Wrecked On Scotch Coast And Crews Are Lost.

London.—The British Admiralty announces the loss of two torpedo-boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snowstorm. The vessels ran aground on the Scotch coast and were totally wrecked, and all hands on board were lost except one man.

ITALIANS STRIKE HARD.

Blow At The Teutons On Heights East Of The Brenna.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy.—The Italians delivered an unexpected hammer blow against positions on the heights just to the east of the Brenna River. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy and several hundred prisoners were taken, including an Austrian lieutenant colonel and seven other officers. The Italians likewise captured a large amount of water material.

RAILROAD WAGE BOARD SELECTED

Will Handle All Requests for Increased Pay.

COVINGTON IS A MEMBER

Four Of Country's Most Prominent Men Will Analyze And Recommend Action On All Wage And Labor Questions Pending.

Washington.—Director General McAdoo announced the appointment of a Railroad Wage Commission of four public men to analyze and recommend action on all wage and labor questions pending before the Government Railroad Administration, including the Railway Brotherhoods' demands.

At the same time the director general put into effect a new system of government railroad administration by dividing the country into three operating regions—east, south and west—and placed a railroad executive at the head of each as his representative.

The Wage Commission consists of Secretary Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McChord, Judge J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and William R. Wilcox, who announced his resignation as chairman of the Republican National Committee. It was planned originally to pass only on the four brotherhoods' wage demands, but so many other labor questions have been submitted to the director general since then, that he determined to refer them all to the board. It will hear all labor complaints or petitions, make careful investigations, and recommend a course of action to McAdoo.

The commission's inquiry will deal with general conditions affecting railway employees, regardless of whether any specific request or complaint has been made to the Director General, or to railroad managements before the government assumed control.

Smith Heads Eastern Lines.

In charge of Eastern railroads, Mr. McAdoo retained A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, who has acted as assistant to the Director General, with headquarters in New York. R. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern, was appointed regional director for territory west of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chicago. Southeastern roads were assigned to C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Eastern Division consists of territory North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, "and East of Lake Michigan, and the Indiana-Illinois state line; also those railroads in Illinois extending into that state from points East of the Indiana-Illinois state line; also the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and Virginia railways."

The directors will undertake to supervise general transportation problems of their districts and will be the field marshals of the central organization which the Director General is expected to form permanently in a day or two.

MILLIONS FOR WORKERS' HOMES.

Passed By Senate, Bill Is Now Up To The House.

Washington.—The Administration bill authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000,000 from the funds of the Shipping Board for Government purchase of lands near shipyards upon which to erect houses for the use of shipyard employees was passed by the Senate after brief debate. The bill now goes to the House.

BOLSHEVIKI TYRANNY.

Rumanian Minister And Staff At Petrograd Under Arrest.

London.—The Rumanian minister at Petrograd and his entire staff have been arrested by the Bolsheviks, the Rumanian Legation here announced. The arrests are believed to have been made in reprisal for the arrest of a number of Bolshevik agitators at Jassy, Rumania.

DYNAMITE IN HER GRIP.

Woman Held In Chicago Also Carried Automatic Pistol.

Chicago.—A woman who carried 36 sticks of dynamite and an automatic pistol in a traveling bag, was arrested here. She carried also a ticket bought at Youngstown, Ohio, and a small amount of money.

ACCUSED OF POISONING 38.

German Chore Boy Arrested In Lumber Camp.

Mountain, Wis.—Thirty-eight men in a lumber camp here are seriously ill from being poisoned Sunday night. Frank Zinbach, a chore boy, has been arrested and the Federal authorities have been notified. When arrested Zinbach carried passports from Switzerland countersigned by former Ambassador von Bernstorff. It is said that he is a German.

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Latest Designs in Frosted Windows



DESPERATE REMEDY FOR FUEL CRISIS

Five-Day Shut Down and Coalless Mondays Ordered.

SHIPYARDS ARE EXEMPT

Munitions Plants, However, Included—Railroads, Homes, Hospitals and Army Camps To Be First Supplied.

Washington.—America's manufacturing enterprises, with but few exceptions, in all states east of the Mississippi river were ordered by the Government to suspend operations for five days, as a drastic measure for relieving the fuel famine. At the same time, as a further means of relief, it was directed that industry and business generally, including all normal activities that require heated buildings, observe as a holiday every Monday for the next 10 weeks. This will close down on Mondays not only factories, but saloons, stores except for the sale of drugs and food, places of amusement and nearly all office buildings.

While the order does not mention shipyards, it is known that they will be permitted to continue operations as usual, although munitions plants will be closed.

The Government's move came entirely without warning in an order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield with the approval of President Wilson, prescribing stringent restrictions governing the distribution and use of coal. It was decided upon hurriedly by the President and Government heads as a desperate remedy for the fuel crisis and the transportation tangle in the Eastern States. Even munition plants are not excepted from the closing down.

The order prescribes a preferential list of consumers in whose interest it was drawn. These users will get coal in the following order:

Railroads.
Household consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions and army and navy cantonments.

Public utilities, telephone and telegraph plants.
Strictly Government enterprises, excepting factories and plants working on Government contracts.

Public buildings and necessary Government, state and municipal requirements.
Factories producing perishable foods and foods for immediate consumption.

Announcement of the provisions of the order was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield after a White House conference which was attended also by Secretaries Baker and Daniels. Earlier in the day Dr. Garfield had sought the views of other officials, and it was said to be the unanimous opinion that the measure contemplated was necessary under the circumstances.

WARSHIP RAMMED TEXAN.

Hawaiian-American Liner Comes In Under Own Steam.

An Atlantic Port.—The Hawaiian-American liner steamship Texan, which was in a collision at sea, arrived here safely under her own steam. She was rammed by a convoying warship, which punched a large hole in her port side. The Texan's water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking.

World War in Brief

German newspapers admit that the American destroyers' system of attacking the U-boats with depth charges is proving effective.

German warships bombarded Yarmouth, England. Three persons were killed and 10 injured.

The Italian Alpine fights scored a success in the Monte Asolone region, east of the Brenna River.

Max Muller, one of Germany's most successful aviators, was killed in a fall. He claimed 38 victories in aerial engagements.

Von Hertling, the German chancellor, is again reported ill, and Pan-Germans are demanding the dismissal of Dr. von Kuehlmann, the foreign secretary.

The Rumanian minister at Petrograd and his entire staff have been arrested by the Bolsheviks.

Thirty-five Spanish women were crushed in a mob protesting against food regulations in Barcelona.

WHEATLESS AND MEATLESS DAYS

Food Conservation to Become Mandatory.

ADDED POWER TO PRESIDENT

Measures Designed To Prevent Wastefulness in Public Eating Houses—Early Passage Regarded As Certain.

Washington.—Another step toward compulsory rationing in this country was taken, when Senator Pomerene, in the Senate, and Representative Lever, in the House, introduced identical bills, giving the Government absolute control over hotels, restaurants and other public eating places.

These measures were presented after consultation with Food Administrator Herbert Hoover and have full Administration support. They will come before Congress for action within the next two or three weeks and little doubt is felt in Washington as to their passage. The only question raised today is the extent to which they may be amended.

This legislation is the immediate result of the acute food situation all over the world. The demand upon the American supply is growing every day and must be met if there is the power on the part of the Government to meet it. Great Britain and France are clamoring for more food, not merely for their armies in the field but for their civilian populations. This shortage must be made up and can only be made up by further drafts upon the stores of the United States.

The Government believes there is enough food in America to provide for all domestic needs and to provision the people of Great Britain and France. But these stocks are not available for the necessary division with our Allies in Europe because of the continued waste on the part of the many consumers in this country. Voluntary economy is being systematically practiced in most directions, but there is still enormous waste in others.

This waste is confined largely according to the Food Administration investigators to hotels, cafes, dining cars and other public eating places. There is still some in the families of wealth, but this is negligible, it is said, in its relation to the whole food supply of the country, or even to the whole supply that is wasted. The Food Administration has learned that probably 50 per cent. of the food consumed in this country is dispensed by hotels, restaurants and business of that sort.

REALLY WAR, SAYS TAFT.

"Must Adapt Ourselves Like Good Americans."

New York.—Former President Taft alluded to Dr. Garfield's order in an address at the dinner of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association "as but one of the disagreeable features which must result from the war, but like the good Americans we are, we will adapt ourselves to the conditions imposed upon us by our Government."

"Many of us have not fully realized that this country is at war," Mr. Taft said, "but the drastic order of Dr. Garfield in shutting down our manufacturing plants for a period of five days looks very much like war."

INSURED AGAINST U-BOATS.

Officers And Crews Of Merchantmen To Be Covered.

Washington.—Because of the extension of the submarine war zone Secretary McAdoo ordered Government life insurance in force for officers and crews of American merchantmen traveling between American ports and the Cape Verde Islands, and points on the west coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone. Sailing vessels will not be insured.

NAVY LOOKED FOR WAR.

Adequate Supplies Contracted For A Month Before.

Washington.—Further testimony about how the Navy prepared for war in advance of its declaration was given the House Investigating Committee by Rear-Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear-Admiral Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. They said they began contracting for adequate supplies a month before Congress passed the war resolution.

TO REGISTER ALL AS THEY REACH 21

Administration Bill Is Introduced in the Senate.

AGE LIMIT REMAINS SAME

Men Over 31 Will Not Be Drafted—Every Youth Reaching 21 Since June 5, 1917, Must Register.

Washington.—The Government has decided on draft registration of all young men as fast as they become twenty-one years old as the means of keeping filled the ranks of the war army. It has decided against raising the draft age limit above thirty-one years.

An Administration bill was introduced, at the request of the War Department, by Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, to register for draft all men who have reached 21 since June 5, 1917, when the draft law became effective. The Administration's support seems to assure its prompt passage. The bill agrees with the recent recommendations of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Other Administration bills introduced by Chairman Chamberlain, at the request of the War Department, will supplement the draft law to make it workable under conditions that have developed. One would permit furloughing of National Army troops for harvest work or other civilian duty; another would eliminate enemy alien population from basis of calculations for draft quotas by making the basis for each state the number of men available in Class One.

Registration of men who have become of age since the draft law was enacted was recommended in the recent report of Provost Marshal General Crowder as one of the means by which a supply of men for the National Army might be assured without taking those who might have others dependent upon them.

It could be done, also, the Provost Marshal General pointed out, by extending the age limits above the present line of 21. The War Department has adopted the first suggestion. It is estimated that it will add about 700,000 men to the draft available each year.

Another bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain would provide a distinctive badge or button for exempted men.

WHISLER LOOT FOUND.

\$62,000 Stolen From Army Bank In Captain's Quarters.

Camp Funston, Kan.—The money taken from the army bank at Camp Funston by Captain Lewis Whisler after he had killed four employees and injured a fifth, said to have been more than \$62,000, was found hidden in the walls of Whisler's quarters in the barracks here.

DEMAND ON RUMANIA.

Ninth Russian Army Wants Free Passage Through Capital.

Petrograd.—A dangerous stage has arisen in the relations between Rumania and the Bolsheviks. A two-hour ultimatum has been sent to the Rumanian military authorities by the revolutionary committee of the Ninth Russian Army demanding free passage of Russian troops through Jassy, the temporary capital of Rumania.

18,000 OFFICERS GOING UP.

Temporary Second Lieutenants To Be Advanced.

Washington.—Eighteen thousand temporary second lieutenants in the regular Army were made eligible for promotion to first lieutenants in the National Army by a War Department order. Divisional commanders have been called upon to furnish lists of those qualified for promotion.

AFTER HYPHENATE ALLIANCE.

Senator King Offers Bill To Abolish German-American Body.

Washington.—Repeal of the incorporation of the German-American Alliance was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator King, of Utah, and referred to the Judiciary committee. The Attorney General would be authorized to bring proceedings for a receiver to close up its affairs.

NAVY DROPS DOUBTFUL MEN.

Taking No Chances On Leak Of Information.

Washington.—As a result of the investigation into the nationality, affiliations and record of every man in the Navy, three highly technical experts in the hydrographic office have been dismissed. Confidential character of the work they do made it necessary, officials say. One of the men had been attached to the office 37 years.

The Technological Institute of Denmark has opened a special course in combustion, with a view to teaching the practical methods of burning various fuels in various stores for the best economy. This institution will operate what they call an Industrial Experiment Station for examining and teaching the scientific principles and practice in domestic economy.

Miss Elizabeth Clark is the pioneer woman boarding officer of the United States Immigration Service.

WAR DARE DEVILS

First of the American Heroes to Storm No Man's Land.

News of United States' Declaration of War on Germany Signal for Bound Over the Top.

It was night in the trenches of France, and the Canadian contingent lay watchful for the foe, on duty at the listening posts, and night patrols crept stealthily about in No Man's Land. Their bayonets were rubbed with lamp black so that the sudden bursting of a star bomb would not betray their presence.

In this particular Canadian section, writes Henry James Buxton, were one hundred or more stalwarts from the United States—men who went over the international boundary into Canada so they could enlist. These Americans were together in one section of the trench.

One of these was Private "Scotty" Anderson, farmer, telegraph operator, who had tapped the key from Boston to "Frisco."

Scotty was long, lean and lank, with arms like bean poles. But his muscles were steel, and his courage without a blemish. Said Scotty to his pal, Jack Murdoch:

"This is too slow for me; why can't we go over the top once in a while, and take a slam at the Boches?"

"Time apparently ain't ripe," replied Murdoch.

"Ripe," snorted Scotty disgustedly; "we'd soon make the Boches ripe if we got at 'em with our bayonets."

Just then a sergeant hurried into the trench from a communicating passage.

"Boys," he cried excitedly, "the United States has declared war with Germany."

Scotty was on his feet with a whoop. He grabbed the sergeant and said: "Say that again." The sergeant repeated the message.

Scotty grabbed an American flag with one hand and seized his gun with the other.

"Come on, Yanks," he yelled, "over the top for us; we've got to celebrate this!"

With a whoop 100 Americans followed Scotty over the top. The sergeant yelled something about orders, but he was brushed aside.

Telling the Americans rushed over No Man's Land, and leaped into the German first line trench. The onslaught was so sudden that the Germans were taken by surprise. A score or more were shot down before they were aware what had happened, and nearly a score more surrendered. The Americans returned to their own trench with their prisoners and they were greeted as heroes by their Canadian comrades.

"We had to do something to celebrate the entrance of Uncle Sam on the job," Scotty explained to a superior.

Logging in the Northwest.

In some of the high altitudes in the lumbering districts of the Northwest, logging trains are employed to bring big loads of cut timber from the forests to the mill. The snow, in a way, helps this situation, for it permits the use of an ingenious caterpillar tractor steam engine of great power. It is, practically speaking, a locomotive of the cog-wheel type and the front trucks are sleigh runners, which are steered by a man sitting in front, his hands on the steering wheel. The "engineer" concerns himself with the same duties as though he were running on a track, while the fireman has to keep steam up. Specially devised sleighs, as wide as the locomotive itself, are used to carry the logs, and the trackless engine is of such power that it can drag eight and more truckloads of this character at a time.

Why He Quit.

A new confectionery store opened its doors in the north part of the city recently, states the Indianapolis News. The proprietor hired a skilled candy maker. His troubles started early.

The candy maker went on a big spree, and in a few days the stock in the store ran low. The proprietor went out on a hunt for the candy maker and finally found him and straightened him up so he could work again.

But when he was ready for work the sugar famine was on with all of its terrors, and no sugar was obtainable. This condition continued for several days, and when he finally got a sugar supply the candy maker was absent again.

The proprietor closed the doors, sold the remaining stock and store fixtures at auction and retired from the candy business.

British National Anthem.

The authorship of the British National anthem furnishes one of those evergreen subjects of dispute which delight the soul of individuals whose joy it is to write letters to the press, observes a British exchange. Probably there will also be conflicting evidences on the question, but the common opinion now is that Henry Carey, who died in October, 1743, was the author. At any rate, Carey sang the song as his own composition at a dinner party in Cornhill, while shortly afterwards he approached a publisher with the manuscript. It was not at once accepted, and seems to have been first sung in public in 1745—two years after Carey's death.

Oil From Melon Seeds.

A genuine American invention originated at Rocky Ford, where a melon-grower named Burrill, with the faculty of inductive reasoning, found out that a clear, rich oil can be expressed from the seeds of cantaloupes, notes the Chicago Tribune. He submitted samples to government chemists at Washington, who notified him that their tests indicated a new table oil of the same texture and color as olive oil, one which needed no refining process. There is wide significance in this discovery, which indicates melons, squash and pumpkin seeds, as perhaps those of citrus fruit as well, as a prolific source of oil supply.

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER X.—Continued.

He pointed behind the mound, and, following his gaze, Donald and Davies saw something like a sun-dial, made of a large bone whetted to razor fineness, and somewhat resembling a grindstone.

It rested behind the mound, on a flat rock about the size of a large table, and it appeared in thickness from that of a sharp razor, at the curving edge, to that of a jackknife blade at the base. It was perhaps two feet in diameter.

"What's the matter, Clouts?" asked Donald, seeing the expression upon the sailor's face.

"Don't you know what that is, sir?" volunteered Clouts huskily. "It's a sacrificial stone, sir. I saw one of them in the museum at Acatlap, in British Honduras, once, sir. They said the Mayas used them, and that they learned about them from the priests that had them in Atlantis, the continent which sunk beneath the waves, sir."

"Do you see how it works, Donald?" asked Davies. "These beasts can't lift things. Of course they can't lift under the pressure of miles of sea, and so they have no lifting muscles, and so they push instead. They push their victims down upon the stone."

That was as far as he had explained when Donald touched the edge of the blade with his thumbnail. The flexible bone twanged, sending forth a sound of immense volume. Traveling four times as fast through the water vapor as through the air, it seemed to reverberate under the cloudy roof for an immeasurable time, sending forth resonant echoes. It was totally unlike the sound that they had heard before, and yet equally clear and beautiful.

The response was astonishing. Instantaneously, as it seemed, the interior of the temple was filled with the devil men. Donald had just time to catch Ida to him when they were pushed backward behind the mound, and ringed with phosphorescent fire. The atmosphere seemed to have become filled with tense and resilient rubber.

The hall was crammed with the globular shapes of the monsters, that glided over the well-trodden ooze. And from the midst of them MacBeard stepped out. He touched the thing he wore about his neck, and a musical tinkle, which followed, produced an instant cessation of all movement. The ring of fire had slightly widened; the prisoners were able to move within a limited space.

"We know each other, I think," said MacBeard, with suave irony. "What do you propose?" inquired Donald.

"I don't quite know," answered the professor thoughtfully. "You see, I never took you into consideration at all. You are, so to say, the fly on the wheel. As a part of the human race, you should meet the fate in store for the race."

"You make me sick," said Donald. MacBeard looked rather angry. "You can have your life for the present," he returned, "but not as a permanent gift. I shall not single you out to bestow on you the boon of continuing that constant adjustment to external forces which Herbert Spencer has named 'life'. In other words, you can go to the devil until I am ready to take you in hand again, on one condition."

"Name it, you blackguard," said Donald.

"I want the two missing pages of Masterman's manuscript." "Take us all back to the submarine out of this hell's kitchen of yours," then show us the way to the top of the island, and you shall have all the rest of the papers."

MacBeard eyed Donald with amusement. "I offered you your life, not the others," he answered. "One man returning with a story like Masterman's would be called a lunatic; two would awaken doubt; three would be fatal."

And then his eyes fell upon Ida. She was standing at Donald's side, as brave and defiant as he, and their eyes met. And at that instant something happened to the professor that upset all his calculations, something at which he would have scoffed as entirely incredible.

He fell in love for the first time in his life.

Science has never succeeded in penetrating the mystery of love. It is not known why one man falls in love at fifty and another at nineteen; one at sight and another after five years of matinees and supper parties with the object of his adoration. MacBeard did not know why it had happened to him, but he knew that it had happened. And with it there came the universal instinct to display his superiority to the man at Ida's side, in whom he intuitively sensed his rival.

"You've played your cards pretty badly," he sneered. "You had the secret in your hands, and you surrendered it to me. You think a little more highly of old Masterman now, don't you?"

"You blackguard!" cried Donald again, clenching his fists.

MacBeard stepped out of range hastily. He disliked violence, partly as an attempted violation of the principle of the conservation of energy, but principally because he was a coward. "It is all our lives for the missing part of the manuscript, or none," said Donald.

MacBeard rubbed his hands together. In that infernal light he seemed hardly less monstrous than the creatures about him.

"You think differently in a few moments," he answered. And taking the manuscript that he had used before, into his hands, he struck another blow.

Instantly the resilient wall closed in about them, and, with the same slow, steady pressure, they were urged forward. Clouts in the lead. The note sounded again; they stopped. Clouts was now immediately in front of the sacrificial knife of bone. And, very slowly, he began to lean forward.

At any other time he would have presented an appearance distinctly ludicrous. He seemed to be waddling slowly, and with great dignity, toward the razor-edged weapon. He stood stock still, planted his legs hard in the ooze, and began to bend forward, as if he were about to undertake some callisthenic exercise.

Donald understood what was happening. The monsters were urging Clouts' body downward in such a way that the edge of the bone knife would lie immediately against his breast. Then, with an increased pressure, Clouts would be forced down until the keen bone sliced his body in twain.

He plunged his hand into the mound and drew out a bone. Whirling it about his head, he struck out right and left with it. He heard the skulls of the monsters crack under the impact. He clove a path to Clouts' side. He reached him just as the edge of the knife lay across Clouts' breast. As he beat back the sea devils, Clouts straightened himself with a jerk and looked up mournfully.

"It ain't no use, sir," he said, and plunging his hand into his breast, he drew out his mouth organ.

The relief was only momentarily achieved. The monsters came crowding back. They pinioned Donald's arms to his sides by pressure. In another instant Clouts would have paid the debt he never owed MacBeard.

It was then the ruling passion asserted itself in Clouts. Perhaps it was because he thought his chance would never come again, or it might have been mere habit. Setting his hand to his lips, he struck out the reedy notes of "Sally in Our Alley."

Donald saw the phosphorescence run from them along the cave like liquid fire. He heard MacBeard's deep note, saw the fire quiver and vanish in the darkness outside the cave. Meanwhile Sam Clouts played on.

Donald seized Davies' arm in wild excitement.

"Don't you see?" he cried. "It's music, not the sounds, because they can't hear those, but only the vibrations. That's their language. And MacBeard

learned somewhere that they wouldn't hurt him if he brought—do you know what he brought? Do you know what it was that he struck?"

"A tuning fork!" shouted Davies. With their arms linked, they ran into the throng of scurrying monsters, Ida between Donald and Davies, and Clouts in the van, blowing his mouth organ like a madman. The monsters hurried before them in evident panic. The contact with the slippery bodies no longer produced resilience. The elusive phosphorescent gleams shot here and there like will-o'-the-wisps. MacBeard was nowhere to be seen.

At the cave's entrance Sam Clouts paused and turned to Donald.

"I wish I'd brought my bass conchertina aboard, sir," he said.

"Never mind; you're doing very well indeed, Clouts," answered Donald. "Play, man! Play!"

The lights, which had remained stationary during the moment's interlude, grew dimmer again as Clouts struck out with his lips the tune of "Cock of the North."

"The submarine!" gasped Donald, pointing before him as he ran.

But, even as he heard it, it began to grow dim. Not more than a hundred paces away, the vessel sank into obscurity as they raced toward it. It seemed gradually to be blotted out before their eyes.

And slowly, almost imperceptibly, the cloudy curtain began to descend and to dissolve.

Donald gasped for air. He heard Clouts coughing, and saw the middle stagger as he ran. Ida fell back into his arms. The submarine was still fifty paces away, and she was nothing more than a cloudy image upon the night.

On they ran, groping through the complete blackness. The air was like wine jelly. Donald had almost ceased to breathe. He ran with his lungs full of a little reservoir of air, which he exhaled slowly.

He could see neither Clouts nor Davies, but he believed that they were struggling toward the submarine.

And he found it, and then, almost by accident, he had the good fortune

to blunder into them as they tugged at the outer door of the airlock.

Somewhat they opened it. They got Ida inside and followed. The outer door was closed. Clouts, reeling forward, opened the inner one, and the stale, worn-out air within the conning tower seemed like ozone.

CHAPTER XI.

The Interlude.

Ida went into Donald's cabin. Donald himself arranged to sleep in the messroom. Davies had his cabin, and Clouts the first watch. Presently Donald found himself alone.

He got into his hammock, but he could not grapple with the situation. It seemed so unreal that he half expected to awake and find that he had been delirious, and that he was just coming to after rescuing Ida from the wreck of the Beotia. He felt more and more nervous. He got up and sat down at the table, staring into the darkness in front of him.

Suddenly he leaped to his feet with a choked cry. Across the messroom, at a distance of about eight paces, he saw, mistily outlined, the face and body of the woman whom he had imagined that he saw in the house in Baltimore—and again outside!

He stared at her incredulously. He saw her so faintly that once again he believed himself the victim of a hallucination. The faintest illumination played about her, showing only the ethereal spirit that seemed incarnate in a vapory cloud.

But this was no monster such as those devils of the sea. It was the most beautiful woman whom Donald had ever seen or imagined.

He stumbled toward her. He put out his hand. As he did so, the figure moved, and he heard unmistakably the faintest slide of feet upon the floor.

He tried to catch her, to satisfy himself that he was not dreaming, but she eluded him with ease, seeming to float before his eyes, now here, now there.

Suddenly the door opened. Donald saw Ida standing in the doorway, by the light of the candle within her cabin.

"Donald!" she cried. "I thought—I thought I saw a woman pass my door."

"Ida!" The denial died on his lips. He was not sure. He glanced hastily about him, and, at the far end, he thought he saw the dim outlines of his visitor again.

Ida peered through the darkness. She saw nothing, but she interpreted Donald's movements correctly.

"Donald! Who is she? How did she come here?"

"There is nobody, Ida." He heard the desperation in his voice; and that at that instant a yearning toward the ethereal loveliness of that uncanny wraith filled his whole heart. He took a match from his box and struck it.

The spurt of flame illuminated the messroom. It was entirely empty.

"You see, dear," said Donald, turning to Ida with an embarrassed laugh. "You have been dreaming, dear."

"Yes, I suppose I have been dreaming," she answered. But she spoke without conviction. And suddenly she was crying upon his shoulder.

"Donald, you were disappointed when I came in!" she sobbed.

"Dear, you are hysterical. In the morning it will be all right."

"You don't love me any more, Donald."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WRITES HIMSELF TO DEATH

Anagram Writing From Shakespeare's Works Takes Vitality of Noted British Author.

The death of Capt. Basil Willett Charles Hood, the British author, was brought about by his excessive attempts at anagram writing from Shakespeare's works, according to testimony at the inquest in London. He was fifty-three years old and a former officer of the Prince of Wales' West Yorkshire regiment.

The coroner, according to the London Times, said it was evident what caused death. Captain Hood was engaged in a laborious undertaking, constructing writing out of the cryptograms which he alleged that he found in Shakespeare.

"There are realms of writing here," said the coroner. "Every single letter is written most carefully, and it must take months to file all this stuff about secret writing and various messages which he purported to have found concealed by means of cryptograms in Hamlet and other plays. It seems to me that he has been working very late at night and all day at this rubbish—it cannot be called anything else—and has been exhausting himself and wearing out his nervous system by going without a proper amount of nourishment because he thought his brain more active on an empty stomach. All the time he was using his strength in this way he was exhausting his strength."

Scanty Fare.

William Snyder, head keeper at the Central park menagerie, is willing to answer any question regarding animals at any hour of the day or night. That readiness frequently gives him an insight into domestic tragedies affecting the life or liberty of birds, dogs, cats, monkeys and even turtles kept as pets in New York homes, says the New York Herald.

Mr. Snyder was called to the telephone the other afternoon and questioned by an agitated woman who sought to know the proper food for a turtle. Mr. Snyder explained that it depended upon the type of turtle, and upon being informed that it was a little one, 2 inches in diameter, suggested that it be fed one lettuce leaf a week.

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed the woman, "and I've just sent the maid over to get it a pound of chopped meat!"

Daily Thought.

Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as the result of hard fighting.—Beecher.

Stunning.

"Oh, Effie, your new gown and hat are stunning!"

"Yes, Alfred hasn't recovered yet from the shock the bill gave him."

TRADESMEN NEEDED IN SIGNAL CORPS

WILL BE ACCEPTED, ALTHOUGH REGISTERED, IF QUALIFIED ALONG CERTAIN LINES.

BOOKS FOR OUR FIGHTERS

More Than Half a Million Already Furnished Soldiers and Sailors by American Library Association—What the Hat Cord Denotes.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Men qualified along certain lines, although registered under the selective-service law, may be inducted into the land division of the Signal Corps, which is in need of men for the following duties:

Chauffeurs, motorcycle drivers, and gas engine repairmen for duty in field and telegraph battalions; telegraphers, both wire and radio; telephone men, including switchboard operators, telephone repairmen, and men skilled in testing and repairing telephone lines; photographers, still and moving; homing-pigeon men; radio men who are familiar with installing radio apparatus; men qualified as cooks, clerks, stenographers, blacksmiths, meteorologists, cobblers, cable men, etc.

Men inducted for this division, unless otherwise requested by the chief signal officer of the army, are sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

More than half a million books already have been furnished soldiers and sailors in training camps and in France by the American Library Association War Service, and the flow is steadily increasing, according to the director of this work.

A campaign for funds inaugurated by the association last autumn netted more than \$1,500,000 and real results in the tangible shape of books and comfortable libraries are being felt by the soldiers and sailors. The Carnegie corporation gave \$320,000 for the erection of camp libraries. Nearly all camps now have libraries and in the others the buildings are in course of construction. The reading rooms each accommodate 250 men.

For the men in France the association has organized distributing stations at all points of embarkation, where books are assorted for shipment abroad. Soon every soldier who steps on a transport will carry a book with him, which he and his companions will read on the way across, after which it will be forwarded to the men back of the trenches. No attempt will be made to establish libraries in France, but the association will have representatives there to supervise the work of distribution.

Just as the sleeve chevrons and bars, stars and eagles on the shoulder proclaims ranking officers, the hat cord denotes the branch of service each private has entered.

Light blue signifies infantry; scarlet, artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermasters' corps; scarlet and white, engineers' corps; orange and white, signal corps; scarlet and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards; green and white, home guards. "These cords are worn only on service hats."

Cadet aviators wear as hat bands blue and a half white ribbons and on coat collars insignia representing the aviation branch of the Signal corps, propeller blades.

There were 1,423,650 enlisted men and 110,815 officers in the United States army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker.

During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps, nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the regular army April 1, 1917.

Postmasters are directed not to accept for shipment to members of expeditionary forces packages containing matches, cigar lighters, or solidified alcohol, including the preparation called "Sterno" or canned heat.

It is not deemed safe to admit these articles to mails for foreign countries or for United States naval vessels, including marines on shore in other countries.

Contractors working on orders for the navy are required to provide watchmen and devices to protect their plants and property and the work in progress against espionage, acts of war and of enemy agents. Upon request they must report the citizenship, country of birth, or alien status of all employees.

A second training camp will be held at Porto Rico, starting February 1. The attendance of 400 will be selected from citizens and residents of Porto Rico.

Eight per cent of the 9,535,508 men registered under the selective service law are colored. Of these nearly 299,000 have been called and more than 55,000 have been certified for service.

Out of every 100 colored men called, 36 were rejected for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

Government estimates of the production of petroleum in the United States in 1917 place it at nearly 14 per cent greater than any previous year.

The committee on public information has made the following translation of an article appearing in the Bremer *Reichs-Zeitung*:

"A soldier's wife who had gathered wood in the common forest of Waldkirch, near Freiburg in Breisgau, was sentenced for the offense in the following terms:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13, 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec. I 23, one fagot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to a fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

"The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has four small children to support in the direst poverty. Similar reports of punishment should be reported in greater numbers. Our bureaucracy understands how to employ this period of shortage of wood and coal on a large scale for the benefit of the treasury."

In a bulletin on the employment of women in the storage and warehousing depots of the United States army is the following:

"The census of 1910 reported that of every 100 men and boys ten years of age and over, only 19 were not gainfully employed. This group of 19 included old men not able to work, children too young to work, the sick and handicapped, and men in schools and colleges."

"Assuming that 500,000 of the number called by the selective-service law have had some form of gainful employment, we may estimate that one out of every 60 men in the industries and professions of the country has been called into military service, while another in every 60 has voluntarily joined the forces of the army or navy. Thus, about 3 per cent of the gainfully employed men have been taken out of their occupations."

The largest shoe factories in Italy have started manufacturing the national standard shoes, using leather supplied by the ministry of industry, commerce, and labor. The standard types were established by the central shoe committee in Rome, but every factory is making little modifications, according to its means and system of manufacturing.

The government is organizing systems of sale of shoes to the public. They provide for the opening of stores in the principal Italian cities, to be engaged exclusively in the sale of national shoes and to be controlled by the government authorities. It is likely that buyers will have to obtain cards.

The private shoe stores will be supplied with an adequate number of shoes and will be granted a reasonable commission.

The army and navy commission on training camp activities, in addition to the work being done in army camps and cantonments, now has its representatives in every training station of the navy and at every place where enlisted men are preparing for sea service.

There are 86 clubs for sailors at camps and in adjacent cities. There are reading and writing rooms, assembly halls, and some of the cities have arrangements for athletics, swimming pools, and gymnasiums. In the 18 camps there are given each week 92 entertainments ranging from professional performances, lectures, and exhibitions, to club nights and weekly dances.

More than 60,000 books have been furnished ships and stations by the American Library association. The Y. M. C. A. has 42 buildings and tents in the various camps.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, in the year from November 15, 1916, to November 15, 1917, prices of food as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes the only article that shows a decline in price. Cornmeal advanced 87 per cent; bacon, 62 per cent; pork chops, 48 per cent; beans, 39 per cent; salmon, 38 per cent; milk, 33 per cent; and lard, 27 per cent.

Food as a whole was 48 per cent higher on November 15, 1917, than on November 15, 1913, and 46 per cent higher than on November 15, 1914. During this four-year period cornmeal advanced 127 per cent; flour, 100 per cent; lard, 104 per cent; bacon, 77 per cent; sugar, 75 per cent; and potatoes, 72 per cent. No article declined in price.

Examination of the records of 10,000 men passed for military service by local boards and then rejected by camp surgeons show that nearly 22 per cent of the final rejections were caused by defective eyes.

Teeth were responsible for 8.50 per cent; hernia, 7.47 per cent; ear, 5.94 per cent; heart disease, 5.87 per cent; tuberculosis, 5.37 per cent.

Attempts to evade military duty by deception regarding physical condition were very few.

The year of 1917 established new high production records for corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans, and onions.

Arrangements have been made for some relaxation of the restrictions on the export of foodstuffs to Cuba, whose people are greatly dependent upon the United States for their food supply. Among the exports which may be licensed in limited quantities are condensed milk, butter and cheese, pork products, beef and beef products, and dried fruits.

The 16 cantonments built for the training of soldiers cost \$134,000,000, with a net profit to contractors of 2.98 per cent.

Reports from 150 colleges and universities show that many typical war courses for women are being given. Among them are headline telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, automobile mechanics, nautical astronomy, navigation, elementary nursing, first aid, principles of war relief, draftsmanship, medical laboratory methods, map drawing, surgical dressings.

Usually these courses are given in time formerly devoted to recreation.

The Italian wheat crop for 1917 was 30 per cent below the average.

EFFICIENCY GOWN IS NEWEST IDEA

New York.—This season of the year witnesses the annual performance of stirring stunts to keep the women interested in the question of apparel. Heretofore, the traders have had two excellent pegs on which to hang new clothes at this time of the year: the exodus to Palm Beach and the incoming of midseason French fashions.

But this year the trade has added a third peg to the row on which the two others were placed. They have had a sop thrown to them by the government in the nature of a request to make gowns out of as little wool as possible, and they have pledged themselves in a body to keep within the 4½-yard measurement for a suit gown.

This third peg was an actual stimulus to production. It offered a broad white way to exploitation. It fairly bubbled and seethed with advertising possibilities. It was taken up by the trade as eagerly as a brilliant phrase of a statesman is caught up by the multitude and made a part of an appeal to war.

Each man jumped to his scissors, his pencil and his material and went to work to beat all his competitors in producing a costume to which he could point with pride and say, with a spreading, arrogant gesture, "this is the ultimate pinnacle on which art and economy can stand entwined."

"I have made a gown from 1½ yards of worsted," said a famous Fifth avenue designer, "and it is good to look at."

"I hope the woman is," said the listener.

"Oh, I have added other materials," quickly explained the designer. "The gown does not affect the minimum of visibility."

The frock had to be brought down from the workrooms to prove the point.



This medieval velvet blouse is in Burgundy red cut with the fourteenth century decollete and has small armholes which are edged with stitching. A sash of beige-colored jersey cloth runs under the plaits and ties at the back.

That its wearer would not break the law of economy in wool or that of proper drapery. It was of black woolen material, made with a bodice that became a full skirt and a long panel in back fastened with bone buttons from neck to heels. The underlay was of plaited black satin, with a sash of itself that tied loosely over the wide sandwich back.

This is only one example out of hundreds that are being offered.

A Chance for the Trade.

Exploitation is the life of the trade in women's clothes. When the government joined hands with the traders in helping them over a serious situation, there was joy in the land of apparel. On every side we hear of efficiency blouses, economy gowns and conservation suits. Each firm assures us that

draughty onslaughts from the floor, while two new cotton-filled comforters laid upon the top of the mattress will make it almost as soft as a feather bed and far more sanitary. Renew the newspaper covering of the springs every week—on Monday morning, preferably—and on every sunny day see to it that the comforters hang for a few hours in an open window.

Quilting Ornaments Satin.

Quilting sometimes ornaments the satin evening coats, with fur for bold relief, and charming effects are secured in this way. One coat of silver gray satin was quilted from hem to hips and across the shoulders and was deeply collared and cuffed in gray wolf and lined with warm rose.

Knitted Wool Cuffs and Collars.

Knitted wool cuffs and collars are softer on some of the finest blouses and dresses. Especially good-looking is a pink silk waist with a little pink knitted collar, on which a white knit embroidery is shown. A solid flower with spray of leaves and the scallop effect of the outer edge is fashionable.

As Safe as a Bank.

Here is a new way to carry valuables and a much more esthetic one than thrusting them into the stocking as so many women do, says a writer in a women's magazine. It is a tiny bag attached to the garter and is made usually of silk or ribbon. One need not necessarily wear the round garters to do this with, either. The ribbon-shirred elastic can be bought by the yard and the one purse maker made therefrom. The purse can be fashioned of flowered ribbon and sewed securely to the ribbon garter. It should be provided with a flap that snaps securely, and the garter should be tight enough to avoid any possibility of slipping off.

Tassels Widely Used.

Tassels are widely used in skirts of silk and satin. The separate skirt of satin or silk is to hold a big place, according to all forecasts and probabilities, in the spring wardrobe of the well-dressed woman. For now that wool is scarce and some effort is made to conserve it, we

Middletown Transcript

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—BY—
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(INCORPORATED)
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Middletown, Del., January 26, 1918



THE GARFIELD MUDDLE

"It is not possible to recall any act of Federal administration that aroused such a storm of protest, such an overwhelming manifestation of adverse sentiment, as has followed the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield for the shutting down of industry for five days, suspensions on Mondays for the next two weeks. Before the news of the order had fairly reached all the centers most interested, the protests began to pour into Washington. Hardly a newspaper in the entire country even gave tolerant criticism of the drastic move, and most of them voiced their disapproval and called for immediate revocation. *Eve. Evening.*"

THIS is a strong indictment of its party's blundering administration—and by a newspaper so warmly supporting Mr. Wilson as the *Every Evening*. So, too, so staunch a supporter of him and of his policies as the *N. Y. World*, denounces the foolish Garfield order in still more severe terms. Indeed, almost the whole press of the nation, including leading Democratic journals, are united in unsparring criticism of this insane action.

This move is all the more amazing for the reason that Dr. Garfield's drastic remedy bears absolutely no relation whatever to the disease it is designed to cure! The trouble is a railroad congestion which forbids coal transportation to needy homes and manufactures, and Dr. Garfield is seeking to remedy this congestion by paralyzing the production of half the country and sand-bagging all business. Wherein is the matter mended by throwing millions of workers out of employment causing thereby a loss to labor and manufacture of many millions? And especially, what but evil can result from stopping the manufacture of war munitions so critically demanded? Dr. Garfield admits there is an abundance of coal, and then takes this preposterous means to increase railroad facilities for moving the coal! In reality the "remedy" makes the disease worse, i. e., increases the congestion by lessening some of the means for its removal.

One illustration in proof of this. A big shortage of freight locomotives is one of the minor causes of this congestion. The Baldwin works turn out 18 locomotives daily. The Garfield order closed those works. Then, when someone showed him the folly of his move, he ordered them to resume; but they cannot resume because a number of companies making certain supplies for them are closed up! Thus this blunder prevents them making daily 18 locomotives which would help relieve the congestion!

The sapient Dr. Garfield in his "remedy" which has nothing to do with the disease—except to make it worse—is perpetrating a bull as deliciously absurd as the Chinese' method of getting pork as Charles Lamb delightfully portrays it in his famous essay in his *Elia* on "Roast Pig."

United States troops yet to take passage for France will be interested in the observation of General Pershing that U-boats so far have not caused the death of a single American soldier eastward bound.

Class in rhetoric: In the case of people devouring a speech it is in good form to say that they drank it in, but atrocious to say that they just ate it up.

The slogan that advises wives not to stuff their husbands but to husband their stuff, might go a long way toward improving friend husband's digestion.

Mothers have ceased to worry so much about their "wandering boys." They know the boys are in pretty good hands.

To stop the war from having many more birthdays every citizen needs to get out and push for victory.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Lester M. Naylor, residing on the "Old Dr. Stites Farm," three miles west of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by James S. Moore, on "Cochran Grange" farm, 11-2 miles west of Middletown. Eugene Racine, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Thomas Lattomus, residing on the "Warren Farm," on the road from the Levels school house to the Maryland line. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by William Cox, on the road leading to McCoy's Corner, west towards the Delaware Canal. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Charles H. Dukes, on the "Corbit Farm," on the road from Fieldsboro to Taylors Bridge. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Theodore Ferguson, administrator of the Colen Ferguson estate at his late residence in Blackbird. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, etc., by Louis Fennemore, on the "Ginn" farm two miles south of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1918—Public sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc., by M. C. Lury, on the "Ed Gam" farm, on the road from St. Georges to Kirkwood, 1 mile west of St. Georges. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Abram Ingram, on the "Churchman" farm, on the road from Hare's Corner to Stanton. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by J. C. Alston, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

Tuesday, January 29th 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by John E. McGlean, at his residence on the road from Van Dyke's school to Van Dyke's station. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements etc., by Harry C. Webb, on the "John Bar Vandegrift" farm, on the road leading from Biddles Corner to Port Penn.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918—Public sale of surplus stock and farming implements, by E. H. Shallcross, on the farm of the late James T. Shallcross, one mile west of McDonough. D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

ATTACKS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Germany has tried to justify the submarine attacks on hospital ships by charges that they were used for other purposes, particularly the transport of troops and munitions. It was a characteristic begging of the question. The British White Book, dealing with these charges, offers convincing evidence of their falsity. It points out the obvious fact that if they had been true there was an easy way of proving them. The submarines had only to stop and search the ships. In only one case was this attempted, and then the papers were found to be in order and the vessel was allowed to proceed. The plain truth of the matter is that German methods of warfare, whether on sea or land, have become so brutal that all the restrictions imposed by law and humanity have been deliberately disregarded. Hospital ships have been sunk and hospitals behind the lines have been bombed, and the merciful symbol of the Red Cross, which all nations have been taught to respect, has not been the slightest protection. This is the blackest part of a black record.

Rebecca West, an Englishwoman working for the British government, writes in the *New Republic*: "The woman munition-maker has lifted a load from the minds of feminists. For although we talked about the economic independence of women and the injustice of paying women lower wages than men for equal work, we did not really know whether women were capable of equal work. We hoped that the inferior position occupied by women in practically every part of the industrial world except the textile trades could be explained by their lack of technical training and by the physical depression caused by underpayment and the consequent underfeeding, but we could not be certain. We are quite sure now. Women are good timekeepers; they can endure long hours; they can do work that requires delicacy of eye and hand; they are careless of danger; they are in every respect save that of muscular strength as useful as men."

Along with the discouragement of travel merely for pleasure, at the present time when railway resources will be strained to the utmost in caring for business thrust upon the carriers by the war, comes the intimation that discussion is going forward with regard to the increase of fares. That step, if it were taken, infallibly would exert an influence in the direction of reduced travel. Even the war tax of eight per cent on railway fares and ten per cent on sleeper tickets is operating materially to cut down business.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

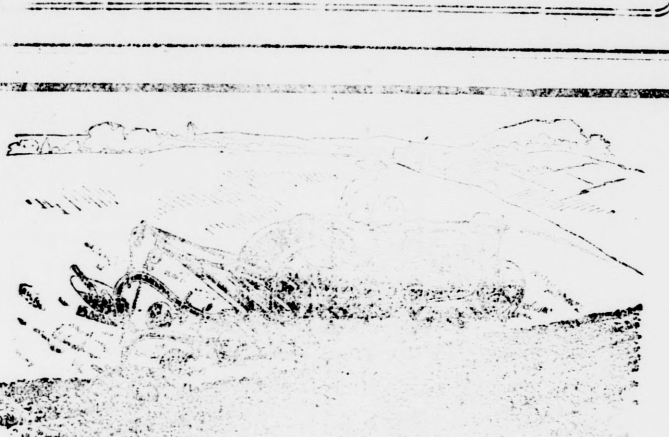
WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN LAUREL



THE MIDDLETOWN OFFICE
IS THE SUCCESSOR TO THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
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"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have to worry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

AVERY—The Tractor That Burns ALL the Kerosene

Avery Tractors don't merely burn kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equipped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company

Distributors of Avery Machinery

Easton, Maryland

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK
JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508

EACH DESIGN'S PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Our WHITE SALE

Special
Announcement

OUR MR. FOGEL is just back from a whole week's stay in New York City on an unusually laborious hunt for SAMPLE White Goods, which tho in every way, quality, style etc., the equal of any other White Goods, can be sold for much lower figures.

We had hoped to announce this White Sale this week, and had times been normal would have done so. The goods should arrive this week, but their possible delay makes us defer a little longer lest we disappoint some of our patrons; so we trust that you will wait a little longer. We can assure you that your patience will be rewarded, since this our latest "White Sale," in selection, quality, style and price will be, all things considered, a great event!

Ladies' New Spring Goods

Mr. and Mrs. Fogel have also bought a fine line of new Spring goods for Ladies, Misses and Children, representing the very latest ideas in Fashion. These Spring Goods will shortly be announced.

Reduced Winter Clothing, etc.

Ladies' SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS and MILLINERY. In normal times Clothing is reduced at the season's end for the reason that its value depreciates from one season to another. That is not so today with Winter Clothes, where the materials from which they are made, are advancing constantly, so that goods bought now will be worth more next season.

Not one of the garments we are offering in this "Clearance Sale" can be reproduced at anything like its original cost. Even were it not a good advertising policy to give our patrons from time to time the benefits of these reductions, we must use the room for Spring and Summer goods shortly to be received. Therefore, we again wish to remind our customers of the fine opportunity to get modish, new, high class Ladies Winter Wear at VERY LOW figures. These garments together with our Winter Millinery must give place to Spring goods.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

Why Gates Half-Sole
Tires Outwear
Ordinary
Tires

Here is the vital part to you—the tread of the Gates Half Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING JAN. 1918
From 9 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET
ALL OTHER DAYS
DURING JAN. 1918

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

ATTENTION!

Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing Co. 32 N. Moore St., N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach, etc., where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Railroad or water front facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small Town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment. Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.

32 North Moore Street

New York, N. Y.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers,
Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions. The Goldsey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall

Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are (1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities. You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT Co.

Sixth and Market Streets.

Wilmington, Del.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

STATE AND PENINSULA

The automobile bus line between Elkton and Chestertown will be discontinued on Sundays after this month.

In several towns of the Peninsula dealers have put the price of milk up to 14 cents per quart, the highest since the civil war.

Clinton Sparks, near Delaware City, escaped with a few bruises when his automobile skidded and rolled down an embankment.

Failure to shut off the water in the Wilmington public schools during the recent cold spell resulted in \$2000 damage from bursting water pipes.

Former Federal Judge George Gray will be the speaker at the annual banquet of the Delaware College Alumni, at the City Club, Wilmington, January 26.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of meat, Laurel authorities have passed an ordinance permitting the raising of hogs, under certain conditions within the city limits.

Despite the fuel Administrator's warning, some Wilmington retailers are selling coal at 13 cents for 10 pounds, according to the complaint made by the Fuel Committee.

Because of heatless Mondays closing business places, trolley cars between New Castle and Delaware City will operate only in the morning for the ensuing nine Mondays.

The Wilmington Y. M. C. A. has placed its sleeping and bathing facilities free of charge, at the disposal of all soldiers and sailors who are detained in Wilmington over night.

Captain William Bertrand, of Lewes, who was in command of the steamship Rehoboth when she sank in a gale on the way to France, reported his safe arrival at an Atlantic port.

Trappers along the upper Chesapeake Bay and tributaries report thousands of muskrats frozen in the marshes and watermen say many wild ducks have been found dead on the ice.

Edward F. Pride and Noble Conway, both of Georgetown, are candidates for the position of Federal deputy marshal, made vacant by the resignation of William P. Smith, of Harbeson.

A meeting of citizens, members of the Good Will Fire Company and New Castle City Council, decided to present to the City Council plans for the purchase of power-driven fire apparatus.

Former President William H. Taft will deliver the commencement address at Delaware College, June 10, and Senator Josiah O. Wolcott, the annual address to the College Y. M. C. A. June 9.

Justice of the Peace E. V. Hendrixson, of Milford, was notified last week that Governor Townsend will appoint him to office again for the term of four years. His term of office expired on Saturday.

It is reported that there will be another fish house started in Lewes or on the beach this summer. The town has plenty of available ground and the merchants and people of the town say "the more the merrier."

The Legislature Auditing Committee has settled down to work and has about completed the audit of the books and accounts of State Insurance Commissioner Wilson and those of the State Board of Agriculture.

Seventy-five members of the benevolent Pioneer Literary Association in Wilmington, who expect to be called into the army and sent to France, are being instructed in the French language by Rev. Francis Tucker.

The winter of 1916-7 was the most disastrous the range stockmen of the West have ever known. The lamb crop for the entire West was 15 to 20 per cent below the average, and the calf crop was considerably below normal.

The government has decided on draft registration of all young men as fast as they become 21 years old as means of keeping filled the ranks of the army. It has decided against raising the draft age limit above 31 years.

Every German enemy alien in the country has been ordered to register during the week of February 4th. Fingerprints will be taken and registration cards issued, without which Germans will be liable to arrest and internment.

A great meeting of the Delaware farmers in Dover last week adopted a resolution urging Governor Townsend to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a compulsory labor law similar to that now existing in Maryland.

Charles Upham, chief engineer of the Delaware State Highway Department, will attend the annual convention of American Road Builders Association, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., beginning Feb. 4, and continuing four days. Mr. Upham will make an address on "New Features and Designs of Asphalt Pavements."

Because of the war, the sons of Delaware of Philadelphia this winter abandoned the customary annual banquet, usually held on December 7, the anniversary of the date Delaware ratified the Federal Constitution—being the first state to do so—and decided instead to make a contribution to the Red Cross of Delaware.

After having forbidden the raising of hogs within the town limits of Milford for many years, newly elected councilmen listened to the plea made for a greater food conservation during the war and repealed the old ordinance. Hogs may hereafter be raised in backyards, providing the pens are kept clean, but the privilege will be stopped immediately upon the cessation of war.

SOLDIER'S REST, HOUR.

Providing generously for the physical well-being of his boys in khaki, Uncle Sam does not stop there. He throws open in all the camps whole some recreations for the soldiers' play hour, baseball, tennis and water sports; at the same time he does all that any government can do to protect the army community from the inroads of vice. In a number of cantonments the Y. M. C. A. will have as many as seven buildings, offering amusement and instruction and giving facilities for study and writing. The American Library association is preparing to install suitable libraries and give the services of trained librarians. Lecture and study courses will be arranged to meet the wants of young men who may have been taken from their studies to be made into soldiers, says American Review of Reviews. Altogether, the soldier's mental and moral betterment will be more effectively and systematically promoted than has ever before been possible in the massing of so great an army.

Your full measure of worth will never be reached. It's your business to keep moving forward. When you keep every day's business within the limit of the day you are master of time and work. Allow trifles to consume the hours and you will soon be wrestling with accumulations that clog. Keep ahead of your tasks and you rob them of their irksomeness. You make the work of tomorrow easy by doing your best today. And as you do your best the measure of tomorrow never comes. Your final effort is just ahead. Work for it.

Americans whose fuel supply is low should take a leaf from the experience of their English cousins, who dwell for the most part in houses without furnaces and trust in small fires and to good circulation gained by exercise to keep them warm in winter. Those who exercise most will feel the cold least this year.

Even the torrid weather cannot abate the enthusiasm nor check the activity of the army of woman workers who have voluntarily enlisted to aid the government in its campaign for the prevention of waste, and who, so long as there is an ounce of perishable food in sight will preserve and pickle and dry.

Among the ingenious brutalities of Germany is the invention of a high explosive that resembles coal and cannot be identified when mixed with coal for shipping purposes. The more we learn of German ingenuity the more it is to be regretted that it is not directed in decent uplifting paths.

There can be no higher tribute to the patriotism of our farmers than the statement that they have increased their acreages from 10 to 50 per cent since the opening of the war and that thousands of them have gone broke fighting the battle of liberty in the furrows.

A British expert says that the United States will be the deciding factor in the air in defeating Germany. It has been a favorite American maxim that there is always room at the top, and here is a brilliant chance to prove it.

The theory that England and France lured Uncle Sam into the war with the intention of hanging back and letting him do the fighting is not getting much support from people who are keeping track of General Haig.

That British officer who climbed over the top and shouted out to German snipers what he thought of them for firing on the Red Cross flag probably got more satisfaction out of it than had he killed them.

Opinion in Berlin is being revised about that contemptible little British army. It is now being looked on, if not officially, yet positively, with considerable wholesome, not to say chastened respect.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin states that the war has exposed in its nakedness much that is low and contemptible. And the Berlin paper certainly should be familiar with such things.

When a fair young widow begins to scout for No. 2, she suspends further tender references to No. 1 until after she has bagged her quarry.

Germany has shut off shipments of coal to Holland and, paradoxical as it may seem, that action has made the Hollanders hot.

Perhaps it is reasoned that the high price of shoes will make us so careful of them that we shall be afraid to kick.

Swords are out of place in modern warfare, but the airplane propeller wields a deadly blade.

Oh, war, how many idiotic honors are pulled in thy name!

The inhabitants of the United States are divided into two classes, all favoring peace, the difference being that those who are loyal to American institutions are for peace regardless of its terms.

Is there human gratitude enough left in the world to erect a monument to the memory of the old-time butcher who used to sell you a round steak for a dime and fling in a hunk of liver for lagniappe?

FREE OF CHARGE

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or any bronchitis, is invited to call at drug store of the Middletown Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of BOOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectation in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.

PUDDLES, A CAT FISHERMAN

Emulated Skill of His Master, and Enjoyed Diving in and Fetching Out the Dogfish.

The English naturalist, Francis Buckland, once told a story of a fisherman of Portsmouth, England, whose cat, Puddles, emulated in his peculiar way the fishing skill of his master. Quoting the fisherman, Mr. Buckland said:

He was the wonderfulest water cat as ever come out of Portsmouth harbor, was Puddles. He used to go out a-fishin' with me every night. Cold nights he would sit in my lap while I was a-fishin' and poke his head out every now and then, or else I would wrap him up in the sail and make him lie quiet. He'd lay down on me when I was asleep, and if anyone came he'd swear a good one, and have the face off 'em if they went to touch me. And he'd never touch a fish, not even a little teeny pout, if I didn't give it to him. I was obliged to take him out a-fishin', or else he'd stand and yowl and murr till I went back and caught him by the poll and shied him into the boat, and then he was quite happy.

When it was fine he used to stick up at the bow of the boat and sit a-watchin' the dogfish. They used to come alongside by the thousands at a time, and when they was thick all about he'd dive in and fetch 'em out, jammed in his mouth, just as if they was a parcel of rats. He looked terrible wild about the head when he come up out of the water with the fish in his teeth.

I learnt him the water myself. One day, when he was a kitten, I took him down to the sea to wash him and brush the fleas out of him, and in a week he could swim after a feather or a cork.—Youth's Companion.

GAMES OF SIAMESE KIDDIES

Girls Play Keeping House, With Dried Clay Dolls—Boys Jump Fopp and Roll Marbles.

When the Siamese folks get up in the morning they do not go to the washstand to wash their faces, for the simple reason that Siamese houses can boast no such article of furniture, says an exchange.

So our little Siamese friend just runs down to the foot of the ladder for the house is built on posts—to a large jar of water with a coconut shell dipper. There she washes her face by throwing the water over her hands and rubbing them over her face. She needs no towel, for the water is left to dry. She does not brush her teeth, for they are stained black by chewing the betel nut. Her hair does not require combing, either, for it is all shaved except a little tuft on the top of the head, and that is tied in a little knot and not very often combed.

After breakfast is over, the children go off and find some pleasant place in which to play. The girls play at keeping house and make dishes of clay dried in the sun. Little images of clay washed with lime are their only dolls.

The boys of Siam are very fond of pitching coins, and spend much of their time in this game. They play leapfrog and very often jump the rope. Now that so many foreigners are in Siam, they have learned to play marbles, too.

As the streets in Siam are almost all rivers and canals, the Siamese boys and girls early learn to row, and paddle their little boats almost as soon as they learn to swim, which they do when they are only four or five years old.

Old Lady's Find.

Breathless with excitement during the cold weather, the old lady appeared at the window of the lost property office.

"I found something in the train," she said.

"What is it, ma'am?" inquired the clerk.

"I don't know; it's a box with handles at each end. It may be a bomb, an infernal machine. Fetch a policeman."

"Let me see it, ma'am," asked the clerk.

"Certainly not; it may be a jewel-case. It is made of metal and it's very heavy. Send for the station-master," she said.

"Won't you let me see it?"

"No, I will not. Trying to cheat an old woman out of her reward. Send for the station-master and a policeman."

These two worthies having arrived, the old lady showed her find to the expectant crowd.

"Now," she said, "what is it?"

"That!" roared the station-master.

"That thing? Why, it's a foot-warmer."

Naming Alaska.

The name Alaska is an English corruption of perversion of Alayeksa, as it was called by the aboriginal inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands, lying to the westward, observes a geographical magazine. When the Russians first came to one of the Aleutian Islands, they were told that a vast country lay to the eastward, and that its name was Alayeksa. The Aleuts called their own island Nagun Alayeksa, meaning the land lying near Alayeksa. By a process of Russification and Anglicization Alayeksa became Alaska, and Nagun-Alayeksa became Unalaska. The original Aleutian word Alayeksa meant "the great country," as the inhabitants of scattered islands would naturally consider a vast continental region of varied resources and beautiful scenery as Alayeksa or Alaska has since proved to be.

Public Sale

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, at the Middletown Hotel Stables, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1918

At 1 o'clock, P. M. sharp the following described personal property:

18 Head of HORSES & MULES

Also 17 carriages, 2 dearborns, 3 farm wagons, 1 horse cart, 3 carriage poles, 2 sleighs with bells, 10 sets carriage harness, 1 set of double carriage harness 4 set of wagon harness, lot of good robes and blankets, collars, bridles, flynets, and the entire outfit of my Livery Business.

Terms—CASH

J. Z. Crossland

D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

POSTPONED

Public Sale!

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Postponed Public Sale, on the "J. B. Casier" home farm, on the road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1918

At 10 o'clock, sharp, The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of

Horses & Colts

No. 1. DAISS, bay mare, 5 yrs. old, good worker and elegant young mare.

No. 2. PRINCE, bay colt, 4 yrs. old, broken and a fine worker.

No. 3. TONEY, bay colt, 4 yrs. old, a big fine colt, good worker.

No. 4. LOU, bay mare, 4 yrs. old, a fine driver.

No. 5. STAR, bay stallion, 4 yrs. old, percheron stock, a fine young horse.

No. 6. BESS, brown mare, 8 yrs. old, percheron stock, good driver.

No. 7. JACK, black horse, 9 yrs. old, good all around horse.

No. 8. MINNIE, bay mare, 12 yrs. old, good worker, good big mare.

No. 9. SUSAN, black mare, 12 yrs. old, good worker, this and No. 8 mare work together and are a good team as anyone would see.

No. 10. GEORGE, brown horse, 13 yrs. old, good worker.

No. 11. DIKE, bay horse, 15 yrs. old.

No. 12. BILL, bay colt, 2 yrs. old, percheron stock, unbroken.

No. 13. NANNY, big black colt, 3 yrs. old, percheron stock, unbroken.

No. 14. FANNY, big bay colt, 3 yrs. old, unbroken.

No. 15. BUD, bay colt, 3 yrs. old, unbroken.

25 Head of

Cattle

Consisting of 16 milch cows, some close springers, others in profit by day of sale, these are a good lot of cows, Holsteins, quiet and good milkers; would like anyone intending to buy cows to come look them over before the day of sale.

Also 9 Heifers 2 and 3 yrs. old, Holstein stock, a fine lot for somebody, growing right into money.

HOGS—3 brood sows, Poland China stock, 5 Shoats, Poland China stock.

IMPLEMENTS

One bull tractor and gang plow, in perfect condition; 3 iron axle farm wagons, 1 manure spreader, 1 Deering binder, Deering mower, 1 4-H. P. gasoline engine, 1 feed cutter, cutaway harrow, spring-tooth harrow, drag harrow, 4 sulky cultivators, 8 hand cultivators, roller, Bickford & Hoffman grain drill, 11 spout seed sower, grain fan, hedge and corn knives, 3 Oliver Plows, shovels, hoes, axes, 4-2 and 1 horse trees, &c.

DAIRY FIXTURES—1 Viking separator, milk cans and buckets.

HARNESS—3 sets wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, blankets and halters.

TERMS OF SALE

On all sums of \$50 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest to be paid from day of sale. No goods to be removed until the conditions are complied with.

MT. VERNON FARMS, Inc.

W. S. AMSTERDAM, Auc.

W. M. G. JAVIER, Inside Clerk.

NEWLIN BUCKSON, Outside Clerk.

Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing,

Steam Fitting,

Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited.

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell on one per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.

Farms for sale in every state.

Mass. Farm and Poultry Journal

212, Lewis Street,

LYNN, MASS.

WEAR and WARMTH

for the cold, rough days of Winter and all at much lower prices than they will be next season.

Corduroy Suits, \$10, \$12, \$15

Corduroy Trousers, \$2.50 to \$5

Heavy Mackinaws, \$5 to \$12

Heavy Sweaters, \$3.50 to \$10

Sheep Lined Coats, \$8 to \$15

Heavy Underwear, 75c to \$5

Business Suits, \$10 to \$15

Dress-up Suits, \$15 to \$40

Heavy Overcoats, \$10 to \$25

Dress Overcoats, \$25 to \$60

Fur Lined, \$35 to \$125

Heavy Reefers, \$5 to \$10

Everything to wear for Men and Boys. Big stock to wear for Men and Boys. Big stock and all at attractive prices now.

Mullin's Home Store

Sixth and Market

WILMINGTON



ROAST BEEF RARE

n quality at prices which common grades command is an opportunity this market affords discriminating housewives. If you can tell good meat by its looks you'll appreciate ours. And your judgment will be more than justified by the evident pleasure your family takes in eating it.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

Phone 56.

THE GREATEST WORK DONE

IN THE WORLD—IS BUILDING

WOOD FROM EARTH AND SUN!



THE greatest work ever under-

taken by the earth and the sun

is the building of wood. We have se-

lected from a variety of woods that

the forest offers to the saw mills, the

sort of lumber needed by the builders

of this community.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.

Phone 40. Middletown, Del.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

1323 Clayton St., 9 R. & B.
1013 Clayton St., 8 R. & B.
1808 Pine St., 8 R. & B.
520 East 7th St., 8 R. & B.

New Houses

Six rooms, bath, heaters, pantries and 2 porches. Special Price, \$3000. Easy terms

Farms

204 Acres, good house and buildings, near Delaware City. Bargain for quick sale.

115 to 125 Acre farm, near Newark, Del., excellent ground, good buildings, new.

Farm about 90 acres, near Townsend, Del., well located, 10 minutes walk from R. R. Station, school and churches, just outside of town limits.

Country Home, new concrete house, 40 ft. x 42 ft., 10 rooms, bath and electric lights, porch around entire house, with cement floors, new concrete barn and all other buildings, within a few minutes walk of a growing town of 3,000 people. House alone, cost \$4,500. There are 30 acres of good ground and borders on the Lamb River, excellent boating, fishing and gunning. Shell road runs by the property. Low price to quick buyer.

We have home and investment properties in every part of Wilmington for sale, also many farm properties throughout the State.

Tell us your requirements and we will show you the property best suited for your needs.

Call, write or phone

A. W. POSEY or G. H. HAYDEN, 206 W. 9th St., Phone 282.

For Rent

New houses, good location. PHONE 282.

A. W. POSEY

COAL SAVING AIMS GAINED

Homes Warmed and Bunker Coal Supplied in Quantity.

MORE SHUTDOWNS COMING

Monday Holiday Is Well Observed—Business At A Standstill Everywhere In The East—New Food Store Ruling.

Washington.—Two of the chief accomplishments sought by the Government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced.

Homes throughout the East, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks, and bunker coal is again moving to seaboard in sufficient volume to supply trans-Atlantic shipping.

A third aim—the clearing of railroad congestion—has not been attained as yet, largely, Dr. Garfield declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

The first of the 10 Monday holidays was observed generally and business everywhere in the East was at a standstill. Reports told of a few violations of the order, and said that thousands of establishments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

"We are supplying coal to the piers," said Dr. Garfield. "It now is a question of putting it aboard ship."

The heavy movement of coal to ports has taxed tug and barge facilities heavily. Despite a pooling arrangement put into operation at New York, it was found difficult to handle receipts. At the Shipping Board it was said that both tugs and barges there would be commandeered if necessary to make the work more efficient, but officials were of the opinion that pooling would suffice. J. E. Parsons, special representative of the board at New York in charge of bunkering, has been given full authority to exercise the board's commanding power in his discretion.

In declining to put an embargo on the receipt by railroads of general freight, Director General McAdoo, it was learned, acted against the advice of the War Conference Board, which adopted a resolution approving the suggestion. Officials who sought the embargo as a means of relief for congestion declared this measure would still have to be taken or else non-essentials would have to be denied transportation before the railroad situation is improved to any considerable extent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with the approval of A. H. Smith, director of Eastern railroads, declined to accept at its stations any general freight for shipment. It took only food and coal, and made an effort to move freight already on its lines. Some other lines accepted new freight, but made no attempt to move it.

"The results," said Dr. Garfield, "of the operation of the order both as regards the industrial closing and today's general shutdown are fully up to our expectations in so far as the weather permitted. Coal is going to homes and ships are being bunkered. It was unfortunate that the severe weather interfered somewhat with clearing railroad congestion."

SAMMIES TO LACK NOTHING.

Major Murphy Tells Of Red Cross Work In France.

An Atlantic Port.—Extraordinary work accomplished by the American Red Cross in Europe, particularly in France, as described by Major Grayson M. Murphy, former directing head of the organization abroad, on his arrival here. He declared that American soldiers in France will lack nothing when the real fighting begins.

"We have erected a line of warehouses back of the front that our boys will be sure to," he said, "and they are stocked with a tremendous amount of supplies—food, blankets, boots, tents and all kinds of hospital supplies. We have transportation facilities so we can deliver them wherever needed."

From a contingent of 17 men, which arrived in France with five automobiles, the Red Cross force has grown to 2,500 workers with 500 motor ambulances in France and 200 in Italy, Major Murphy said.

BRITISH LOSSES SMALLER.

Decrease Of Nearly 8,000 From The Preceding Week.

London.—British casualties reported in the week just ended were 17,647, divided as follows:
Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 76; men, 2,277.
Wounded or Missing—Officers, 213; men, 14,477.

These figures represent a decrease of nearly 8,000 from last week, when 24,975 casualties were reported, an unusually high total for this time of the year. Two weeks ago the figures were 32,525 and three weeks ago 39,561.

HERE'S REAL PATRIOTISM.

York, Pa., Because Of War, Eliminates "German" From Menus.

York, Pa.—German menues for patriotic reasons is prohibited in York. So many families have objected to the qualifying adjective German, that the city authorities have decided that the German menue placard will no longer be seen on the doors of York homes. Hereafter when a member of a household is afflicted with measles a placard will be placed on the door without the word German.

TORPEDGED SHIP HAS LIVELY TIMES

The Armenia Arrives With Hole in Her Side.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE

Graphic Description Of the Encounter Given By the Commander Of the Armed Guard—Plucky Men Commended.

Washington.—With a great hole blown in her side by one torpedo, with her crews at their guns and ordered to watch for another torpedo, and with flour in her hold forming a sort of bulkhead, the steamship Armenia, in a midnight attack, made her way to a point of safety and saved all her men and the greater part of her cargo.

Exciting incidents of the attack were made public by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, taken from the report of the commander of the vessel. Chief Boat-swin's Mate Stief Hamlin, U. S. N., in charge of the crew, is commended by the Secretary for maintained discipline and devotion to duty.

The Armenia, under convoy, was proceeding through the war zone, when, at midnight, the wireless brought news of the torpedoing of another vessel in the zone. The commander of the gun crew ordered his men to keep a sharp lookout, to avoid the use of speaking tubes and call to the bridge if a submarine were sighted.

"With my binoculars," the commander of the guard reports, "I picked up a light on the port beam. I sang out to the mate but got no answer. I called a second time. Just as the words came from my mouth I saw a large stream of water and rubbish shoot into the air, about 150 feet; a shot came forward. I imagined I saw one of our gun platforms go up into the air and I got to thinking of the three men on watch who must have been blown into the air with it. The first words I got out of my mouth were 'My God; she's hit!'"

"The captain of the ship came out of the chart house just at this time and I made a rush for the alarm bell, after telling the mate to shut down the engines. All the gun crews were told to stick to their guns and look for a second torpedo and not to wait for orders to fire if anything came in sight. Running down the port ladder I met one of the officers of the ship who exclaimed 'Why does not some one stop the engine?'"

"It was my intention then to go down into the engine room myself when I noticed spot lights blinking about the decks and a scramble for the boats. Only a few were excited, in fact, the majority were cool. I shouted to keep the spotlights off or we would get a second torpedo, and I also told them not to mind the boats but save the ship."

"About this time the engine room force started back below. Then the captain came out: 'If there is no water in the engine room we can beach the ship.'"

"This assured me that everything was all right and I went to the bridge to get my pistol and papers. The captain followed me and he telegraphed 'Well ahead, adding that it was his belief that we could beach the ship. Seeing the captain had on his life preserver I threw off my raincoat and articles and went to my room and got my life preserver."

"Coming back to the bridge we saw that the men from some of the lookout posts were getting ready the boats and that the armed guards were standing by their guns. They were furnished with life boats for the boats and a lot of heavy oil was thrown in. Orders were given to leave the boats and also to cast off the life raft."

"After making an inspection of the damage I went to the cabin and again told the men that I thought we could make it. If there was no second torpedo, the boats by this time had not left the ship. So far that we were under way on an officer in the boat yelled to us to throw him a line so that he could come aboard with the boat. The man in the boat, but there was no time to stop. A destroyer came alongside and picked up the men, letting the boats go adrift."

"A collision mat, with weights and canvas, had been placed over the torpedoed hole. Flour in the hold had formed a shield that kept the water from coming forward, though it had flooded the forebay and storerooms. The explosion had knocked down three of the lookouts on the gun platform. The men had looked out the back of the ship so fast I thought they had jumped from the crew's nest."

NO "LEGION OF HONOR."

Administration Prefers A Distinguished Service Cross.

Washington.—Formation of an American Legion of Honor has been abandoned by the Administration. Secretary Baker proposes instead a "distinguished service cross" and medals for distinguished service of those other than in the military.

TAR AND FEATHER ATTORNEY.

Elkins, W. Va.—L. H. Keenan, an attorney of this city, was seized by a band of 20 masked men, placed in an "icebox" and rushed to a deserted house on the outskirts of Elkins, where he was given a coat of tar and feathers. Before the party brought Keenan back to the city, the half empty tar bucket was turned over the victim's head. Keenan, it is said, had often expressed pro-German sympathies. Members of the mob had not been identified.

BROKEN UP BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Constituent Assembly Arbitrarily Dissolved.

RUPTURE OVER PEACE TALK

Fire On Demonstration In Favor Of Constituent Gathering—Czernin Says Dual Monarchy Wants Nothing From Russia.

Petrograd.—The constituent assembly has been dissolved by the Bolshevik authorities. Sailors guards closed the assembly and a decree of dissolution was issued the official statement says.

The text reads: "When the constituent assembly voted against the declaration made by the president of the central executive committee after an hour's deliberation the Bolsheviks left the hall and were followed by social revolutionists of the left on the assembly showing its unwillingness to approve the manner in which the peace parliaments were being conducted."

The first hint the newspaper men received that extreme measures were contemplated was when they were informed that the Tauride Palace, where the assembly held its sessions, would be closed to the members of the assembly, to the newspaper men and to everyone else.

Meanwhile all the Russian Railway Men's Congress has passed by a vote of 273 to 61 a resolution supporting the constituent assembly and calling upon the People's Commissioners to agree with the majority with a view to the formation of a government responsible to the assembly.

From Moscow it is reported that many persons were wounded and others killed as the result of the red guard firing on demonstrators there in favor to the Constituent Assembly.

The Japanese Embassy here in an official statement made denial of the reports that Japanese forces had been landed at Vladivostok.

"Japan is a sincere friend of Russia," says the embassy statement, "and does not entertain the least intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Russian people. The presence of a Japanese cruiser at Vladivostok has no connection whatever with the present situation in Russia."

Regarding the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is quoted here in an interview as declaring that if peace did not result from the negotiations it would not be "because of any intentions of ours in regard to conquest."

"I am not going back upon what I have already stated to be the Dual Monarchy's peace program," added Count Czernin.

"We want nothing from Russia, neither cessions of territory nor indemnities. We only desire to see friendly, neighborly relations established on safe principles—relations which will be both lasting and based upon mutual confidence."

MAY FIX ANY PRICES.

President Has Bill Prepared Giving Him Blanket Authority.

Washington.—A draft of a bill giving the President broad powers to fix prices of foods and other products essential to the conduct of the war or for domestic consumption was laid before members of the House Agriculture Committee by President Wilson with the request that it be pressed for passage. They were told by the President that he believed a situation had arisen that necessitated immediate legislation to provide these powers.

FOOD RETAILERS SIGN UP.

About 120,000 Pledged To Conservation Efforts.

Washington.—About 120,000 food retailers have signed the conservation pledge of the Food Administration. The campaign will continue until 350,000 are enrolled. Pennsylvania leads with 7,400, Illinois second with 6,875, Missouri third with 6,400, and New York fourth with 6,325.

PERSHING ENGAGEMENT AGAIN.

Paris Paper Prints Report, With Miss Patton's Picture.

Paris.—Excelsior prints a photograph of Miss Anita Patton, of San Marino, Cal., and says it is reported that she is engaged in Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France. The newspaper adds that Miss Patton "belongs to an old American family."

U. S. SOLDIER MUST PRAY TOO.

Wilson Orders Observance Of Sabbath By All In Uniform.

Washington.—Observance of the Sabbath by all men in military and naval service was directed by President Wilson in a statement issued at the White House. All Sunday labor, he ordered, must be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

SOLDIER A PYROMANIAC.

Confesses Starting Fire At Quarter-master Storehouse.

Washington.—Frederick L. Woodward, a private in the army quarter-master corps, confessed that he started the fire which threatened the quarter-master storehouse here last week and destroyed \$50,000 worth of food and other supplies. An official statement says Woodward declared himself a pyromaniac and had in 1916 fired a lodging house in Worcester, Mass.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

Jackson Wins Treasurership.

SENATE EMPLOYEES.

Clerks and other employees of the Senate were named as follows: Chaplain for January—Rev. J. Geo. Carl.

Secretary to President—Henry H. Houseman, Jr.
Stenographer to the President—Percy J. Campbell.
Doorkeeper to the President—Lawrence Keeley.
Messenger to the President—Joseph J. Kelly.
Assistant Secretary of Senate—G. C. Hudson.
Stenographer to the Secretary of Senate—Mary Kelley.
Postmaster—George W. Maddox.
Calendar Clerk—Albert Goodman.
Chief Engrossing Clerk—Charles A. Stewart.

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HOUSE BILLS

The following orders were offered:

By Senator Bartlett: Thanking F. R. Kent and John W. Owens, publishers, for copies of the Maryland Almanac, which were furnished to the members.—Adopted.

By Senator Frick: Providing that no bills sanctioning bequests shall be printed.—Adopted.

By President Campbell: Thanking Senator Joy for having acted as chaplain, pending the appointment of the regular chaplain.—Adopted by a rising vote.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Harrison: Providing for co-operation between Worcester, Somerset, Talbot and Wicomico counties in the employment of prison labor on the roads.—Referred to Committee on Roads and Highways.

By Senator Frick: Creating a state racing commission.—Judicial Proceedings Committee.

By Senator Warfield: Repealing the requirement that members of the board of trustees of Western Maryland College shall be residents of Carroll county.—Corporations Committee.

WILSON LAW GOING.

The first knell of the funeral of the Wilson ballot law was sounded in the House of Delegates when Mr. Fisher, of Prince Georges, reported the bill favorably from the committee on elections.

The committee, including its Democratic members, had voted unanimously for a favorable report. The bill, introduced by Mr. Fisher, would repeal the law enacted by the Democrats 18 years ago, and which has proved a hardship for citizens of the whole state.

After the report on the repeal of the Wilson ballot law had been submitted, Mr. Brown asked that it be made a separate order for Wednesday afternoon. He added that he had no particular objection to repeal provision, but as the bill had just been printed he thought an opportunity should be given to read it. Mr. Fisher, by unanimous consent, withdrew the bill, thus giving the members the desired opportunity to give the measure a careful study.

Conserves Milk Supply.

Mr. Fox, of Baltimore, introduced a bill to prohibit the killing of milch cows in Maryland during the war period and for six months thereafter. The object of the bill is to conserve the supply of milk.

Shoe and Skirt.

Mr. Fox, of Baltimore, introduced a bill in the House "to conserve leather" by shortening the tops of shoes worn by women. The shortening of shoe tops is to be accompanied with lengthening of the ladies' skirts.

To Make Harford Bone Dry.

A bill, introduced in the House by Mr. Coburn, of Harford, is designed to make that county "bone dry."

Minor Privilege Tax.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Prinz repeals the minor privilege tax.

The American housewife carries around a bag of clothespins when hanging out her washing, while the Chinese twists two clotheslines together and thrusts the corners of the washing between the two strands, where they are held firmly.

Hakeas are Australian shrubs that are particularly meritorious and adaptable to California climate and soils. They have a wide range in foliage from broad leaves to cut leaves resembling pine needles.

Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, iron, lead, manganisium, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, silver, tungsten and zinc are all found in the State of Queensland. Platinum is found, but in small quantities.

Several hundred Serbians, residents of Indianapolis, were advised to join the United States fighting forces or return to Europe and join the fighting forces of their own country, by Dr. Milenko Vesnich, head of the Serbian Mission to this country.

SENATE EMPLOYEES.

An Order Is Passed Naming the Employees.

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Sten

37% More For Your Money

Get the Genuine

CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—35¢ for 24 tablets—Some old tablets now 50¢ for 24 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 37% when you buy this—Cure Cold in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 35¢. At any Drug Store.

Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

Thousands of Mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDER an excellent remedy for children coming down with Colds, Headaches, Coughs, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irregularities from which children suffer at this season. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by Mothers for 37 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents Trial package FREE. Address, A. S. OLAMSTED, LE ROY, N. Y.

Good Intentions should have asbestos covers.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

A woman's curiosity is exceeded only by that of the man who says he hasn't any.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea. Adv.

Were it not for the fools the wise guys would have to turn their hands to honest labor.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Disasters of Great Magnitude.

Catastrophes on land since 1800, in which more than 1,000 persons lost their lives: 1808, Italy, earthquake, 164,850 killed; 1902, Martinique, earthquake, 28,000 killed; 1915, Italy, earthquake, 35,000 killed; 1889, Japan, flood, 10,000 killed; 1900, Galveston, tidal wave, 7,000 killed; 1889, Quito, earthquake, 5,000 killed; 1896, China, flood, 5,000 killed; 1842, Cape Haytien, earthquake, 4,000 killed; 1894, Venezuela, earthquake, 3,000 killed; 1887, Japan, tidal wave, 3,000 killed; 1889, Johnstown, Pa., flood, 2,275 killed; 1910, Japan, flood, 1,000 killed; 1910, Costa Rica, earthquake, 1,000 killed; 1917, Halifax, explosion, 2,000 killed.—Capper's Weekly.

A Woman's Answer.

"Do you know why money is so scarce, brothers?" the soap-box orator demanded, and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired-looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly.

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why, 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't!"

She Landed One.

Patience—You know she did want to get married for years.

Patience—She should have used the right kind of bait.

"She did."

"And didn't he bite?"

"He did—the poor fish."



There is no purer or more healthful food for children than Grape-Nuts

its natural sweetness appeases the child's appetite for added sugar, and the quantity of milk or cream needed is about half that required for the ordinary cereal.

GRAPE-NUTS IS AN ECONOMICAL FOOD

The First Savings Bank

Deposits About \$500 First Year Overcame Poverty in Little Scottish Village

By S. W. STRAUS (President New York and Chicago Bank)

One hundred and ten years ago there were no savings banks. The savings bank is an institution which was founded in the year 1810 by Rev. Henry Duncan in the little Scottish village of Ruthwell. Before that time, poverty seemed to be the normal condition of half the population of the British Isles. Pauperism was so common as to cause no comment. Hundreds of thousands in Scotland alone lived on charity and it was generally accepted as a hopeless fact that "the poor we have always with us."

Doctor Duncan was of sturdy Scotch covenanter blood. He was a man of unusual strength of character, originality and resource and extraordinary talent for making friends. The distress of his parishioners preyed heavily on Doctor Duncan's mind and he felt if there was some way of teaching them to be thrifty he would have an effective remedy for the poverty he saw all around him.

The chief trouble was that the smallest sum the public banks would accept was £10 and comparatively few of the Scottish villagers had so large a sum, about \$4.75 in American coin. So, Doctor Duncan conceived the idea of a poor man's bank, as he called it, which would receive deposits of any amount, however small. After studying the subject long and carefully, he published a pamphlet to call attention to his project, so, as he said, as to render this measure suitable not for one locality only but "for Scotland and the world."

The only banks the poor had in those days were a stocking, a chink in the wall, or a loose board in the floor. They were often robbed and the temptation to use a portion of this precious nest egg was often too strong. Doctor Duncan argued shrewdly that if their funds were transferred to a bank, they not only would be safe from theft but the owners would be able to break into them except in cases of urgent need. In his pamphlet he says:

"If any method then could be devised for giving to the artisan a place of security, free of expense, for that part of his gains which the immediate

"WAMPUM" Indian Money

How Indian Debtors Were "Tipped" Origin of Term "Bucketshop"

By S. W. STRAUS (President New York and Chicago Bank)

Here is the story of "wampum," the first money to be used in the United States.

It consisted of clam shells, little tubes made out of clay, beads and the like. All these the Indians called by the general name of wampum, and when the white man set foot upon these shores he found the wampum convenient for his use, not only in trading with the Indians but with other whites. The Indian name was wampum, by which it has been known ever since.

Wampum was not entirely devoid of intrinsic value. Most of the shells from which it was made were rare. These were made largely into beads, highly polished and strung on strings. Chiefs, sachems, and medicine men wore great strings of these beads on ceremonial occasions. Every treaty was corroborated by laying down belts of beads. Friendships were cemented and alliances and marriages were always solemnized with an exchange of wampum.

Wampum was chiefly of two kinds, white and dark purple. The white was made from the edge of the clam shells and the purple from the center of the shell's heart, and was worth double the white. Considerable labor cost went into the manufacture of wampum, for a writer in the year 1714 tells us: "All wampum is made of shells which are found on the coast of Carolina, which are very large and hard, so they are very difficult to cut." He adds that "some English smiths have tried to drill this sort of shell money and thereby thought to get advantage, but it proved so hard that nothing could be gained."

When an Indian was buried, strings of wampum were always placed in the grave with him for convenience in purchasing the necessary supplies in the next world, and for use as tips to various minor Indian deities, who the Indians believed were as greedy as modern head waiters.

In 1641 the use of wampum was legalized by the common council of New Amsterdam, now New York. This was followed by an epidemic of counterfeiting, which caused a great deal of difficulty and led to the rapid depreciation of wampum as a medium of exchange. Old Peter Stuyvesant pegged around on his wooden leg and did his best to solve the problem by

By means of a printed notice attached to each bottle of gum, H. M. stationery office thus instructs the government officials in the use of that substance: "In ordinary use, the best and most nearly immediate result is obtained by using only such an amount of gum as will just uniformly moisten the surface without leaving any obvious excess to delay drying, the condition to be aimed at being that of a gummed postage stamp just moistened as ordinarily applied to a letter." Which is

wants of his family do not require with the power to reclaim all, or part of it, at pleasure, it would be a most desirable thing, even if no interest should be received."

Of course there were pessimists and suspicion and prejudice to overcome, but at last in 1810 the bank was opened in a little shingled cottage. There were no vaults, but a large iron strong box, too heavy to move by hand, answered the purpose. In view of the suspicion which he says was entertained by many, Doctor Duncan provided three locks for the strong box. He held one key and two elders of his church each held the others. Of course the box could not be opened without all three keys, in the presence of all three trustees.

In the first year the deposits amounted to £151. In the second year £176 was deposited. This grew to £241 in the third, and £922, or more than \$4,000, in the fourth. For a poverty-stricken village these deposits, aggregating more than \$7,000, were regarded as remarkable, since it must be remembered that all deposits were in small sums.

The effect of the opening of the savings bank on the village was all that Doctor Duncan hoped for. Within a year there was a remarkable decrease in the number of those who sought charity. Thrift and happiness replaced poverty and discontent. Within a few years there was scarcely a pauper in the village, as Doctor Duncan records.

In the meanwhile the fame of this remarkable little institution began to spread and Doctor Duncan soon found that his labors as a minister were swallowed up by those of a banker. His correspondence increased day by day; letters poured in from all over England and the continent of Europe and from America asking for information.

In 1814 he published a book on savings banks, which was widely circulated, and savings banks began to spread throughout the British Isles. It seems strange at this time to read that savings banks could have aroused opposition. This, however, was a fact. There was a bitter fight in parliament before the first savings bank act was passed in 1817. Cobbett, the best known editor of his day, used his powerful influence against the plan, but Doctor Duncan was a fighter as well as a philanthropist. He went before the committee of parliament himself and so impressed both lords and commons with his sincerity, the force of his personality and the justice of his cause that the bill was passed. This was in 1817. Savings banks spread rapidly over Great Britain and then over all the rest of the world.

declaring unstrung wampum no longer to be legal tender. This was going to the opposite extreme, and the little Dutch colony came near a financial panic. Six months later loose and imperfect wampum had to be declared legal tender.

In Massachusetts wampum became legal tender in 1640, but twenty-one years later the coining of silver was authorized, and this more stable medium soon drove wampum beads out of circulation.

After the Revolutionary war money was so scarce that wampum came into use again. It persisted here and there as money until the nineteenth century, and, indeed, wampum in various forms, including pipes and moons, were considerably used in the United States until as late as 1830.

The financial requirements of the Revolutionary war resulted in the establishing of America's first banks. The initial undertaking was the Bank of Pennsylvania, which was started in July, 1780. It was described by the well-known financier Morris as "nothing more than a patriotic subscription of continental money for the purpose of purchasing provisions for a starving army." In the decade 1780-1790, three other financial institutions were launched; the Bank of New York, Massachusetts Bank and the Bank of North America. This latter is generally considered to be the first bank in the United States and was capitalized at \$10,000,000. Actual subscriptions, however, were very hard to secure and only \$70,000 was obtained. The government contributed \$200,000 in specie.

The New York Stock Exchange has been traced back to a meeting of twenty-four brokers under a tree opposite 60 Wall street, May 17, 1792. The purpose of the meeting was to agree on uniform commissions. Thereafter the brokers met at "Tontine Coffee House," Wall and Water streets. The final organization of the Stock Exchange was completed in 1817. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange also started in a coffee house.

The malodorous "bucketshop" received its name from England. On the east side of London loafers had a custom of going from street to street and draining every keg of beer they could find. The liquor was placed in a bucket. After it was filled these hard characters retired to some out of the way corner and caroused, passing the bucket from one to another. The term "bucketshop," at first meaning assemblies of this kind, came to be applied to any establishment of doubtful reputation.

Duly Explained.

"What are pauses?" the teacher asked the first class in grammar.

"Things that grow on cats and dogs," answered the smallest girl.—Pearson's Weekly.

"A dog is man's best friend."

"I think a lot of a dog," commented the worried-looking man; "but the way things are going now, gimme a cow or a hen!"

Just another way of saying, "Apply lightly."—London Tit-Bits.

Pump With No Valves.

For pumping heavy liquids a Welsh inventor has designed a combined piston and rotary pump with no valves that can be easily clogged.

One of our lovely movie queens has done her bit by investing in Liberty bonds. She has just paid out about a thousand dollars to get a divorce decree.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

The Heads of Canada's Western Provinces, and Their Message.

The United States having been in the great world's war for about nine months, the touch of war's spirit has permeated the great commonwealth, and in every hamlet and district is felt and shown the interest that was to be expected from a people whose love of liberty and justice rises supreme to all else. Day by day their appreciation of what it means to give up now for the future happiness of themselves and the generations that follow grows greater and greater. There will be losses of loved ones, but there will be no badge of mourning to indicate the great sorrow that will be felt. It is realized that the sacrifice is the toll that is demanded for making the whole world better, and, sensing this, there is preparation and willingness to sacrifice until the goal—the defeat and downfall of despotism—is assured. When the people look back, and see what Canada has done, and learn that Canada today is bigger and better than ever, they will take heart, and with increasingly growing vigor carry on with a greater courage. Canada has been in the war for three and a half years. She has sent 400,000 out of a population of eight million, she has subscribed to Victory Bonds over and over again and there is no sound of a whimper. At each demand that is made upon her resources, she meets it, and gets ready for the next. Recently her people were asked to subscribe \$300,000,000. She handed over \$400,000,000.

Having already contributed 400,000 soldiers, Canada was recently asked to approve of sending another 100,000. With a sweeping majority, consent was given.

How the war affects Canada is best shown by the willingness of the people to contribute. They, too, realize the great and noble part they are taking in making the world better. Canada's wealth was never shown to better advantage than in the present struggle. It possesses great wealth in the soil, in its mines, in other natural resources, and wonderful riches in the tenacity and courage of its men and its women. The soil and the climate, and the hardihood and determination of the farming class to win, by cultivating and cultivating, growing wheat and raising cattle to build up the resources so necessary to carry on the war, are factors that will count.

Probably the best word of encouragement comes from the Premiers of the three great provinces where the bulk of the food products will come from. When one reads what these men, prominent in their country, say, it gives inspiration. If there are any who may be pessimistic of the future, the message that these gentlemen send forward should remove all doubt. Three and a half years in the war, able to speak as they do, the future should look bright to those who may have their seasons of doubt!

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, says:

"Manitoba has prospered exceedingly during the year 1917, and the new year finds us not only still ready and willing, but unceasingly able to bear whatever burdens the fourth year of the war may bring."

"Manitoba farmers, generally speaking, have never been in better condition to carry on. Out of her prosperity Manitoba is giving lavishly toward the winning of the war. Every appeal for funds has met with quick and generous response. The people of the Province are well settled into the collar in all war efforts. There's a spirit of determination, of willingness to make sacrifices, of confidence in the certain outcome, of which there is no room for pessimism. Manitoba will carry on."

Saskatchewan had a prosperous and successful year in 1917, and when Premier Martin sent out his New Year message it was filled with an optimism that was fully warranted.

"There is no doubt that the province today is in a better condition financially than ever before. True, the effects of the town and city real estate boom have not yet passed away, but speaking generally, the farmers on the plains and the merchants in the towns are in a better financial position today than at any previous time. Our people are industrious and progressive."

"While we have in some portions of the Province a mixed population, education and scientific methods are making rapid strides and we are looking forward with every confidence to a glorious future and the development of a people on the central plains of Canada, of which the whole Dominion and the British Empire will have every reason to be proud."

While Alberta has given over to the war thousands of her virile manhood, thus taking from the farmer a large percentage of its producers, it still stands up big and buoyant. The farm help thus temporarily removed means a demand for farm help and increased farm effort to till its highly productive acres. Hon. Chas. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, in a message to the people on the 1st of January, speaks with such buoyancy and hope of the future and so highly of the work of the past year, that his statement is reproduced. He says:

"The prosperity of the farming communities is reflected in the towns and cities by increased wholesale business and bank clearances. Wholesalers report increases from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and their collections the best in the history of the Province. Alberta being essentially an agricultural Province at the present time, these conditions are a source of great gratification to our people, and no doubt will be to Canada as a whole—taking into consideration the fact that Alberta forms no small part of the granary to which the Empire at present looks as the source of its food supply."—Advertisement.

Young America is lost in admiration for Pollux from the trenches; there is so much less face space to wash.

Woman invented temptation, but men have monopolized it since.

PUBLIC ROADS

DRAG PREPARES GOOD ROADS

Length and Position of Hitch, and Position of Driver Are of Much Importance.

(By H. L. THOMPSON, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.)

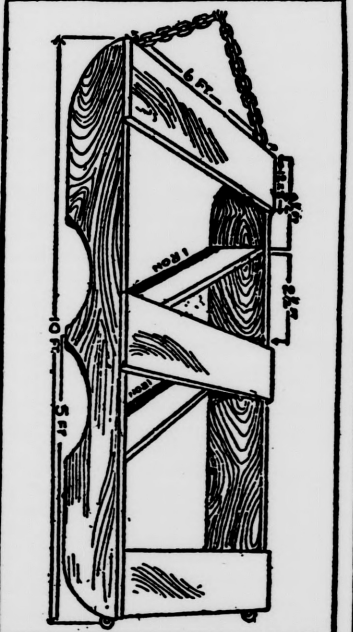
The successful handling of the drag on the road depends on two principles. These are the length and position of the hitch, and the position of the driver on the drag.

For ordinary work the clevis should be fastened far enough on the chain toward the ditch end of the blade to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at about an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move smoothly along the face of the drag and will make the draft light on the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft. If small weeds are to be cut, or if the furrow of earth in the ditch is to be moved, the hitch should be attached rather close on the chain to the ditch end of the drag. This will cause the drag to move nearly ditch-end foremost. The driver should put his weight on the extreme forward end of the front blade, which will make the drag swing back to the proper angle and make the blade plow.

For such work the team should be driven slowly and carefully to keep the drag from dipping forward. If a wet spot is met, the driver should shift his weight backward so as not to dig too deeply. If the blade becomes clogged with straw or weeds it can be made to clean itself usually if the driver shifts his weight as far as possible from the ditch end of the blade. If there is a low place or a mudhole to be filled the drag can be made to drop its load of earth if the driver shifts his weight quickly from the ditch end.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the depth of cutting. A long hitch causes the blade to cut deeper and is used often when a rough road is to be smoothed up. Shortening the chain seems to lift the furrow blade from the ground and makes lighter cutting when doing light smoothing work.

For a new road with bumps and holes the three-blade steel drag is excellent, as it carries considerable earth and will not drop into the ruts or holes as badly as a two-blade drag. However, it usually requires four horses. The team should ride the whole distance, going up one wheel track and



Road Drag Is Not Costly.

back the other. It is a mistake to try to improve too wide a strip at one time. The best work can be done by the drag when the soil is moist, but not sticky, so the earth will move freely along the face of the blades. If the roadway is very badly rutted it may be well to drag it when the earth is wet. This is particularly true just before a spell of cold weather in winter when it is possible to have a roadway to freeze smooth.

Clay hills after considerable dragging frequently become too high in the center. This can be corrected by dragging the earth away from the center once and toward the center twice. The road drag is only good in clay or similar soils, as its effectiveness depends on the smearing action which it has and by means of which it can make a water-tight coat. The sand road will be injured by crowding it toward the center and dragging because the sand road needs all the moisture it can hold, and a crown will drain this moisture away.

Follow Test Directions.

One reason why people do not get better results from testing is that they do not follow directions. They try to make a short cut to save time, but sacrifice thereby accuracy in the test.

Call for Dairy Cattle.

The call for dairy cattle is more money making than the demand for beef cattle.

Hog Weather.

A hog doesn't mind cold weather, if his pen is dry and sunny.

Avoid Sharp Peaks.

Never permit a sharp peak to be formed in the center of the roadway. A trip down the center with the drag set straight will prevent this.

Avoid Dragging Dry Road.

It is not wise to drag a dry road, for the loosened surface will be sucked up by the traffic, also the wind will blow it away.

Heavy Layer Is Nervous.

There is a nervous, but not wild, disposition in the heavy layer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hutchins

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drops

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.

Vegetable Preparation for Infants, Children, and the Sick, acting on the Stomach and Bowels.

INFANTS, CHILDREN

Therapy Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Cures Colic, Wind, Flatulence, Stomach Ache, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Prepared by J. C. HUTCHINS, NEW YORK.

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Has the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins.

The Genuine Castoria, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CONSTITUTION

IS HUMANITY'S GREATEST FOE

It is always a terror to old people and a menace at some time or another to every human being, young or old. It is the forerunner of more ill and suffering than almost any of NATURE'S DANGER SIGNALS and should never be allowed to go unheeded. At the very first indication of constipation get DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS which for 72 years has been successfully used for this most prevalent of all disorders. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

Put a Stop to all Distemper

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, 95¢ and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A Fly in the Ointment.

It is possible to derive comfort from the fact that the weather man has routed the bore whose tales of old-fashioned winters once oppressed us; but this is counterbalanced by dread of the yams that will be spun in the future about the cold weather of December, 1917.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken, thicken, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Had His Way.

"I'll just scream if you attempt to kiss me," said the sweet young thing. "But I don't want you to scream," replied the young man.

"You don't want me to scream?"

"No."

"Oh, very well. That's like a man. You're bound to have your own way."

Cuticura Stops Itching.

The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Naturally.

"What are your electrical rates for lighting?"

"Oh, they're current prices."

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our American youth. One in four of our boys at home was sick, rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at your nearest drug store Anuric (double strength). This An-uric drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month. It sells for 50c.

Step into the drug store and ask for Anuric, or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pack. Anuric, many times more potent than urine, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

Not So Rich.

"Maud says her face is her fortune."

"Well, she wouldn't be very rich if she were two-faced."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. A.D.

Cook's tours that once covered Europe are now limited to the employment offices.

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. All druggists. Adv.

It's easy to swear off and generally it is good for a body, too.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Morine Eye Remedy

Dr. Morine Eye Remedy is the only eye remedy that cures all eye troubles. It is sold by all druggists and by mail. Write for Free Booklet. MORINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

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TO HOLD RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE

A joint institute of all the departments of religious education in the diocese will be held at St. John's Church, Wilmington, Del., January 28, 29 and 30. It is intended for all engaged in the work of religious instruction, including the clergy as well as lay teachers, superintendents and leaders.

Religious pedagogy and teacher training will be in charge of Miss Helen I. Jennings, superintendent of elementary grades, Trinity Church School, Pottsville, Pa., and for some years a member of the faculty of the Mount St. Alban Summer School, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Stewart U. Mitman, S. S. Field Secretary of the Province of Washington, editor of the American Church Sunday School Magazine, and a member of the faculty of the Mt. St. Alban Summer School will speak on missions in the Sunday School.

Dr. H. K. W. Kumm famous African explorer, writer and lecturer, will give a series of lectures on Africa to the mission study classes. Dr. Kumm is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England and an honorary corresponding member of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society. He is secretary and member of the executive committee of the American branch of the Sudan United Mission and it is through his efforts that branches of the Sudan United Mission have been established in South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and many other places. Dr. Kumm is a most interesting speaker, and his store of information about Africa, drawn from his own experience, explorations and travels is well nigh inexhaustible.

In addition to the class lectures, Dr. Kumm will deliver an illustrated address on Africa, Monday evening, January 28 at 7 o'clock, and special evening address Tuesday, January 29, at 8.15 o'clock.

All classes and lectures at the institute are free and there is no charge for registration. All are welcome.

Supper for which there is a reasonable charge will be served at the parish house on Monday evening from 5.30 to 6.45 o'clock, also luncheon to order on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Those expecting to attend are asked to notify Mrs. Frederick Brininger, No. 1301 Market street, as soon as possible.

FARM EXPENSES DEFINED

"What deductions are allowed a farmer for 'business expenses' in making out his income tax return?"

This is one of the many questions which revenue officers who will visit every county in the United States during January and February will answer in detail. Briefly, they include the amount expended for labor in the preparation of land for crops and in the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop. Deductions may be made for the cost of seed and fertilizer, the amount expended for labor in caring for live stock, cost of feed, repairs to farm and other farm buildings, but not the cost of repairs to farm dwelling. The cost of repairs to farm fences and machinery is deductible, as well as the cost of small tools and material which is used up in the course of a year or two, such as binding twine, pitchforks, spades, etc.

The cost of machinery, such as tractors and thrashing machines, can not be deducted, but the cost of their operation is a deductible item.

The value of farm products is not considered taxable until reduced to cash or its equivalent. If crops and stocks were produced in 1916 and sold in 1917, the amount received therefore is to be included in the farmer's tax return for the calendar year 1917.

Crops produced in 1917 and on hand December 31 need not be considered. Persons in doubt as to any of the provisions of the income tax section of the war revenue act are advised by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to see the revenue officer who will visit their county to assist taxpayers in making out their returns, which must be filed on or before March 1, 1918.

TROUSERS FOR WOMEN

Will women wear trousers? That grim question has long been hotly debated. Since the war trousers have become realities to those women who are doing men's work in order that they may be released for fighting. In Paris, however, trousers for women have more than a strictly utilitarian use.

The Paris correspondent of Harper's Bazar writes in the January issue: "More and more trousers are being worn indoors instead of robes that cling and cling. Fashioned of the richest of tissue are these trouser-frocks—trousers of gorgeous metallic stuffs below jackets of soft velvet below coats rich with embroideries, and exquisitely filmy mousselines. In the salons of art Mlle Gauthier in the rue des Capucines, there is a creation of pretty-colored velvet embroidered most decoratively with rose and blue thread—the square Chinese coat falling ungrudgingly over embroidered velvet trousers of the straight variety."

The Bird of Sweet Song

It is said that the larks of Scotland are the sweetest singing birds of earth. No piece of mechanism that man has ever made has the soft, sweet glorious music in it that the lark's throat has. When the farmers of Scotland walk out early in the morning they fish the larks from the grass, and as they rise they sing, and as they sing they circle higher and higher they go, circling as they sing, until at last the notes of their voices die out in the sweetest strains that earth ever listened to.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Ruth Harris, of Chester, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Helen Reynolds, of Wilmington, visited her parents Edward Reynolds and family over the week-end.

W. H. Reynolds and family are attending the automobile show in Wilmington and were guests of Rev. John Beauchamp and family.

Mrs. Howard S. VanDyke and two children left town Wednesday for their home in Atlantic City after spending over three weeks with George W. Van Dyke and family.

Mrs. J. D. Niles left town Wednesday for a three weeks visit at Wells-ville, N. Y. During her visit she will act as matron of honor at the marriage of an intimate friend.

At the Ladies Aid Society which was entertained at the home Miss Ethelwyn Maloney the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William C. Money; Vice President, Mrs. Benjamin West; Secretary, Mrs. Austin Hart; Treasurer, Mrs. Richard Hodgson. The appointed Parsonage Committee were: Mrs. Harmon Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph P. Pritchard and Mrs. James Lee. Collectors, Mrs. W. S. Money and Mrs. W. S. Gill. Visiting Committee, Mrs. Clayton Powell and Mrs. S. A. Collins.

Meetings of the Red Cross Society are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons in the W. C. T. U. building at D. B. Maloney's office. There is now over a hundred members and it is requested that more helpers attend. Town send Red Cross has 6 new members namely Mrs. Eugene Savin, Mrs. Edward Daniels, Jr., Mr. Nathaniel Van Horn, Mrs. Laura Padley, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hart, Jr. Christmas boxes were sent to the following men in camp: Russell Townsend, Sergeant Roy Powell, William H. Heaven, Edward Bennett, Harry Steele, Lee Watts, Leigh Gill, Grover Tucker, James Guesford, George Troop, Pierce Watts, Roland Reynolds, Irving Nabb, Charles West, Roland Francis, Raymond Francis, Edward Johnson, Clinton Caulk.

The past week 6 sweaters, 6 scarfs and 3 pair wristlets were forwarded to Wilmington headquarters.

On Tuesday, January 27th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., an entertainment will be given by the Townsend High School pupils, in the Town Hall. They will be assisted by Miss Shepherdess, of Newark and others. Proceeds for the benefit of the Girls' Literary Club. Admission, adults, 25 cents, children 15 cents.

The regular meeting of the Alpha Literary Society, of Townsend, was called to order, Friday, Jan. 18th, by the President, Grace Money. After the minutes were read the following program was rendered: Singing, "Three Cheers for the Flag," reading, "The Little Red Cross," Mabel Harman; solo, "Little Pink Rose," Edna Hart; recitation, "Guilty Or Not Guilty," Margaret Hutchison; song, Alpha Chorus, "Joan of Arc, They Are Calling You," Alpha Gazette, Albert Lee; instrumental solo, "Autumn Leaves," Pearl Wells; solo, "Dreams Are All That Are Left Me," Gladys Money; debate, resolved: That women should have the right to vote. The affirmative was upheld by Zeta Outten and Margaret Hill. The negative side was upheld by Elizabeth Wilson and Ralph Heindol. The Judges (Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Money and Mrs. Collins) decided in favor of the affirmative. Dialogue, "The Charity Student," by seven girls.

PIG CLUB WORK GROWING

Despite lack of pigs in nearly every State, the fiscal year that ended June 30, brought big increases in the membership of boys' and girls pig clubs, with consequent greater influences on meat production, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry United States Department of Agriculture.

Thirteen specialists in 21 many States supervised the work of 21,603 members, a membership increase of 96 per cent. This work was carried on in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas. The number of members reported showed an increase of 148 per cent, and now is nearly 30,000.

Financial aid by bankers helped largely to make the clubs successful. As an instance, bankers in Arkansas last year furnished purebred pigs to 1,800 to 2,000 pig club members on 6 per cent interest bearing notes. As the notes run from 12 to 15 months the pigs themselves will pay for their cost.

That the pig cost is influencing meat production is indicated by plans in several States to have clubs send carloads of fat hogs for competition at fairs or stock shows, after which they are to be held to be marketed co-operatively.

Our Trees in French Soil

When President Poincare, of the French Republic, stands in the window of his sleeping chamber in the Palace of the Elysee, the French White House, he can see before him trees grown on American soil that will remind him of the affection subsisting between the nation of which he is chief executive and her great sister republic on this side of the Atlantic. These trees were the gift of Dr. William C. Speakman, of Wilmington, and they were most feelingly referred to by M. Poincare in discussing the entrance of the United States into the great war. These are about a dozen of the trees—black walnut, magnolia, oak and dogwood—taken from the property of Miss Christine Biddle at Chadds Ford, Pa., upon which the old headquarters of Lafayette are located.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Excellent opportunity to study nursing. Meets all the requirements of our Government for Red Cross Nursing. For information apply to

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
Wilmington, Del.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY,
Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Phone 62411.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: Those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Withing a two-story brick dwelling house thereon erected, beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Cedar street with the northerly side of Wright street; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Cedar street twenty-four feet and four inches to a corner; thence westwardly parallel with Wright street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the northerly house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the north sixty-seven feet to a point in the easterly side of a certain three feet wide alley extending parallel with Cedar street and opening into Wright street; thence southwardly along said side alley twenty-four feet and four inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Wright street and thence easterly sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may. Together with the uninterrupted right and privilege to the use of the aforesaid three feet wide alley with others entitled thereto in common forever. Subject to a proportionate part of the costs and charges of keeping said alley in repair.

No. 2. With the three two-story brick dwelling houses thereon erected, beginning at a point in the westerly side of Cedar street at the distance of thirty-six feet and six inches northwardly from the northerly side of Wright street; thence northwardly parallel with the easterly side of Cedar street thirty-six feet and six inches to a corner, thence westwardly parallel with Wright street seventy feet to a corner; thence southwardly parallel with Cedar street twelve feet and two inches to the head of a certain three feet wide alley extending parallel with Cedar street and opening into Wright street; thence easterly across the head of said three feet wide alley three feet to a corner; thence southwardly along the easterly side of said alley twenty-four feet and four inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Wright street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the most southerly house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the south sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may. Together with the undisputed right and privilege to the use of the aforesaid three feet wide alley with others entitled thereto in common forever. Subject to a proportionate part of the costs and charges of keeping said alley in repair.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finan and Annie Finan, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Delaware House, Hockessin, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All those two certain parcels or tracts of land with a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in the Hundred of Mill Creek, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, one of which is bounded as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stone in a line of George Springer's land and in the middle of the Lime Stone Road; thence north eighty-seven degrees and one-quarter east forty-four perches and five-tenths to a marked tree; thence south six degrees east forty-three and four-tenths to a stone; thence south eighty-five degrees and a quarter west sixteen perches and three-tenths to a stone; thence south six degrees and one-quarter east one hundred and two perches and five-tenths to a stone in a line of land formerly owned by the late Samuel Lindsey, now of Joseph Mitchell thence by said lands south eighty degrees west forty-three perches and five-tenths to a stone corner of William Penn's Manor; thence along said manor line north five degrees and one-half west sixty-nine perches and seven-tenths to a stone; thence north eighteen degrees east forty perches to a stone; thence north twenty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-five and eight-tenths perches to a stone in the middle of the lime stone road; thence along said road north forty-three degrees and one-half west twenty-eight perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning. Containing about thirty-four acres of land more or less.

And the other tract beginning at a point in a line of Joseph Mitchell's land, thence north four degrees and one-half west seventy-six perches and nine-tenths to a post in a line of John McIntire's land, thence by said land north seventy-nine degrees and ten minutes east fifty-eight perches to a stone in a line of land of George Springer; thence south five degrees and three-quarters east ten perches and six-tenths to a stump a corner of the first mentioned tract; thence by the same south fifty-four degrees east thirty-two perches and nine-tenths south twenty-nine degrees and ten minutes west sixteen perches and seven-tenths to a stone a corner of Joseph Mitchell's land, thence by the same north eighty-seven degrees and three-quarters west fifty-seven perches and one-tenth to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-three acres one rood, and twenty-nine perches of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ida M. Lewis, surviving mortgagee of Ida M. Lewis and Warner S. Lewis, her husband, the said Warner S. Lewis being now deceased, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All that certain lot or piece of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected known as No. 914 West Fourth street, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth street between Adams and Jackson streets at the distance of 136 feet, westerly from the westerly side of Adams street and at the middle of the division wall between this house and the one adjoining on the east; thence southerly parallel with Adams street and passing through the center of wall ninety-two feet, two and one-half inches to the northerly side of an alley four feet wide leading into Adams street; thence westerly along said alley and parallel with Fourth street sixteen feet to a corner, thence northerly parallel with Adams street and passing through the middle of an alley two feet two inches wide between this house and the one adjoining on the west, ninety-two feet two and one-half inches to a point in the said southerly side of Fourth street; and thence easterly easterly sixteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may; with the free and uninterrupted use of said alleys in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finan, and Annie Finan, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All that lot or piece of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected known as No. 600 Broome street, situate in the City of Wilmington, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broome street with the northerly side of Sixth street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixth street one hundred and twelve feet eight inches to a corner; thence northerly parallel with Broome street eighteen feet to a corner; thence westerly parallel with Sixth street and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the one adjoining on the north one hundred and twelve feet and eight inches to the easterly side of Broome street; and thence thence southerly eighteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finan and Annie Finan, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

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Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
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Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finan and Annie Finan, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by

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And the other tract beginning at a point in a line of Joseph Mitchell's land, thence north four degrees and one-half west seventy-six perches and nine-tenths to a post in a line of John McIntire's land, thence by said land north seventy-nine degrees and ten minutes east fifty-eight perches to a stone in a line of land of George Springer; thence south five degrees and three-quarters east ten perches and six-tenths to a stump a corner of the first mentioned tract; thence by the same south fifty-four degrees east thirty-two perches and nine-tenths south twenty-nine degrees and ten minutes west sixteen perches and seven-tenths to a stone a corner of Joseph Mitchell's land, thence by the same north eighty-seven degrees and three-quarters west fifty-seven perches and one-tenth to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-three acres one rood, and twenty-nine perches of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ida M. Lewis, surviving mortgagee of Ida M. Lewis and Warner S. Lewis, her husband, the said Warner S. Lewis being now deceased, and to be sold by

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THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.



OUR TOOTH POWDER

Is a preservative of the teeth. All acids in the mouth removed by its application. Our tooth powder (or paste) is a dentifrice de luxe, and a scented perfume of delicacy is another compensation that goes with its using. Toilet articles of every imaginable kind.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Ernest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.



Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over.

Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Mattings, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing,
Steam Fitting,
Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During JAN. 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, JAN. 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M